

1607/5264  
A NEW  
ENGLISH INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Latin Tongue.

OR, A

Short, Comprehensive, Plain, and Methodical  
ACCOUNT of what relates to each Part of  
SPEECH.

WITH

Explanatory References; and also many useful Notes,  
further improving the RULES; part of which are  
placed at the End by way of

APPENDIX.

To which are added

An Alphabetical Catalogue of GRAMMATICAL  
TERMS Explain'd, and twenty seven

PRACTICAL EXERCISES;

To try the Scholar's Judgment, and improve him in  
the most Essential Articles contained in the Intro-  
duction.

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*For the Use of SCHOOLS.*

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L O N D O N:

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T H E

# P R E F A C E.



IN my Practice of teaching the *Common Grammar* for some Years, I observed many Deficiencies, and Obscurities therein; which having supplied, and explain'd in a small *Manuscript*, I afterwards made use of it for some Time in my School: But finding too great an Inconvenience in using these Additions, &c. separate from the other Rules in the Grammar, I was induced to collect what was most material relating to each Part of Speech; which I digested into as good a Method as I could, adding thereto the most necessary *Notes*: This *Collection* I made use of instead of the *common Grammar* for a considerable Time; during which, I omitted no Opportunity of making such Additions and Amendments, as in my Practice in teaching, and reading the Works of Learned Grammarians, I found necessary: Afterwards I communicated it to many Persons well vers'd in Grammar Learning, several of whom approv'd of it so well, that they perswaded me it

would be acceptable to many School Masters, if printed for publick Use: This I was the more willing to assent to, when I found, that according to my Request, most of them ( perusing my Manuscript ) favoured me with their *Animadversions* in Writing; by which Means, I confess, I made several Corrections and Amendments in my Work.

As I have, in the compiling of this Introduction, taken a Method somewhat different from that of the common Grammar; it will therefore be proper here, to give some Account thereof; in order that the Reader may more readily understand how to make use of it to Advantage.

1. The *Text*, or most material Part, which is necessary for Boys to commit to Memory, is printed in a larger Character, amongst which the small Letters <sup>a</sup>, <sup>b</sup>, <sup>c</sup>, &c. refer to the same Letters in the Margin, under the black Line; where something is added, relating to what they are placed before in the Text, either by way of Explication, or Enlargement thereupon: which may be proper for Boys to read over, and have explained to them, at the second or third Time of going over the Text.

2. Such Notes as are most useful, and even some less necessary, ( where there was Room enough for them ) are added, so as to be either in the same Page, or in that opposite to the Text they belong to; and printed in a smaller Character: The Manner and Times of using which, must be as every Master shall see convenient.

3. Other Notes more curious, or not immediately necessary, I have added to the End, by way of *Appendix*, under distinct Heads; the Notes under each, both here, and also in those adjoining to the Text, being generally

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generally numbered 1. 2. 3. &c. for the easier remembering, or finding them upon any Occasion.

The Text is therefore as a small *Compendium*; which, with the References and Notes adjoining thereto, and the Appendix together, will, I believe, be found to contain much more than any other Book of the same Subject and Price.

The *Paradigms of the Declensions* will be found plain and easy for a Boy to understand, and learn with Expedition; for the Terminations of each Case (before which the *radical Letters* are to be put) being alone, will the better inform him how to vary other Nouns, after these Examples, into their several Cases. I have given but one Example to each Declension, which I think much better than to add Examples of all the diversity of Exceptions; such as, *Filia*, of the first; *Magister*, *Puer*, and *Regnum*, of the second; *Mare*, *Leo*, *Calcar*, *Lapis*, and *Corpus*, of the third; and *Lacus* and *Cornu* of the fourth, &c. which are tedious to learn by Heart, and burdensome to the Memory; and after all, the Scholar would not be able to judge which of these is the exact Example for him to follow, in declining a Word; which Inconveniences may be here prevented (the Learner being more readily and safely instructed) if he is made to understand well the Text below the Paradigm, with the Notes of the first Declension, the first Note of the second Declension, the second and third Notes of the third Declension, and the first and fourth Notes of the fourth Declension, &c. and made to decline Examples of each Kind frequently, while he is learning these Notes; after which he will rarely commit an Error.

Altho' I have omitted the *Vocative Case*, in order to shorten the Paradigm, which gives the less Trouble to the Learner; nevertheless, if any Teacher should think



think this Omission to be a Fault, he may easily cause the Scholar to repeat the Vocative always after the Nominative (for they are too nearly allied to be separated) after he understands the first Note below the Paradigm.

The following Cases are thought to stand in a convenient and proper Order; for when all these Cases happen to be in the same Sentence, the Genitive may be govern'd of the Nominative, as well as of another Case; a Verb must follow; the Accusative comes properly next after; then the Dative, and then the Ablative. Example, *The Son of God has procured Salvation for Mankind by his precious Blood.* See *Blackwell's Gram.* p. 22. The Genitive is placed after the Nominative, rather than after any of it's following Cases, because it is used in every *Dictionary*, to shew what Declension the Word is of.

I have found, by continued Experience, that a Boy will more readily learn to read and understand these *Paradigms of the Moods and Tenses*, than he can those in the *common Grammar*; and they are by so much the easier to be committed to Memory and retained, as they are the more *compact, and methodical*; all the Moods and Tenses, in each Scheme, being comprehended in two *opposite Pages* under one View.

In the Present and Imperfect Tenses of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods of the Active Form, I have omitted the Signs *do* and *did*, which are seldom used, except in Interrogative Sentences: I have also omitted some other Signs, &c. which are a considerable Impediment to Boys, and have oftentimes led them into Errors, which Inconvenience I have endeavoured to avoid, by inserting them in the Notes afterwards, where I had Liberty to express when and after what Manner they are used; which in my Judgment doth less embarrass, and more instruct. The



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The *Verbs* and also the Verbals, viz. *Gerunds*, *Participles*, and *Supines*, are disposed of in such Order, that a Person, by casting his Eye on the Schemes, may immediately see after what Manner the other Words are formed of their *Roots* or principal Words: The *first Supine* being the Root of the latter Supine, and Participles of the Perfect Tense and Future in *urus*; and the *first Person Singular of the Indicative Present and Perfect Tenses*, the Roots from whence all the rest naturally spring. I did once intend to add Rules for finding the Pr. Perfect Tenses and Supines; and also for the Genders of Nouns: But rather than advance the Book to a larger Price, I thought proper to omit them, since *Dyche's Vocabulary* (used in many Schools) will sufficiently supply this Defect of the Verb, in the plainest Manner; which a Boy will much sooner learn by heart, than he can *As in præ-senti*, so as to understand it well. And the Rules for *Genders* are in every Grammar, and also in some of the best Exercise Books, for turning English into Latin; so that it may be as proper to learn these Rules about the same Time, or in the same Book, in which the Rules of Construction are learn'd.

If this Introduction prove acceptable to the *Publick*, and be receiv'd in *Schools*, perhaps, I may add these Rules for the Genders and Verbs, in another Impression.

That Boys might meet with as little Incumbrance as possible in declining *irregular Verbs*, I have express'd the Conjugation of each in the Indicative Mood Present Tense, and omitted all, in those Moods and Tenses where they are regular, according to their respective Conjugations.

I have not only endeavour'd to render the whole as *plain, easy, and methodical* as possible; but the Text especially

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especially as *short*, and *comprehensive*, as the Nature thereof would admit; and I hope it's *Disposition*, and *Manner of being printed*, will also be of a considerable Advantage to the Learner: For, if what is proper to be inserted among Notes, to be occasionally referred to, or fit to be learnt some time afterwards; or otherwise, Notes themselves be interspers'd among the Text, ( Things too common in Works of this Nature ) it creates too much Embarrassment. Every *Head* and *chief Member* being so printed, as to be obvious as soon as the Book is opened; and the Text with the adjoining Notes belonging to each particular, being to be seen at *one View*, without turning over a Leaf, will, I presume, be very beneficial to the Learner, in assisting him to find speedily what he has Occasion to search for, and also to retain Things in Mind when found out.

Lastly, after the Appendix, I have added a pretty large Collection of *Grammatical Terms*, placed in an *Alphabetical Order*, with their Explanation; and also XXVII different *Grammatical Exercises*, to try the Scholar's Judgment, and improve him by Practice upon the most material and useful Articles of the Introduction.

P. H:



## OF THE EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH.

Every Word in the *Latin* Tongue is either *A*

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle,	}	which are <sup>a</sup> de- clined;	}	Or	}	Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection,	}	which are <i>not</i> declined.
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### OF A NOUN.



NOUN is either the Name of a <sup>b</sup>Thing, or a Word denoting the <sup>c</sup>Quality of a Thing. There are two Sorts of Nouns: *Substantives* and *Adjectives*.

A Noun *Substantive* is the Name of any Thing; as, *Homo*, a Man; *Oculus*, an Eye; *Aer*, the Air; *Honor*, Honour.

A Noun <sup>d</sup>*Adjective* is a Word denoting the Quality of some Thing or Substantive to which it must be join'd; as, *Bonus*, good; *Parvus*, little; *Frigidus*, cold; *Magnus*, great.

There belong to Nouns, *Number*, *Case* and *Gender*.

(a) A Word is said to be *declined*, that *changes* its ending, and *not declined* if it doth *not vary* its ending.

(b) By the Word *Thing*, we here understand not only a *Person*, or any other *material Being*; but any *Object* perceptible to the Senses or Understanding, and which may be the *Subject of Discourse*; as, *Patience*, *Death*, *Darkness*, *Vacuity*, &c.

(c) By *Quality of a Thing* is here understood what we mean by the *Nature*, *Manner*, *Kind*, *Sort* or *Number*, &c. of a Thing. So a *Stone*, with regard to it's *Nature*, may be

*heavy*, &c. it's *Manner* or *Form*; *round*, &c. it's *Kind* or *Sort*; *smooth*, *black*, *valuable*, &c. And their *Number*, with respect to *particulars*, may be *one*, *two*, *three*, &c. and with respect to *Order*; *first*, *second*, *third*, &c.

(d) The Word *Thing*, put after an *Adjective* is *Sense*; as, *good Thing*; but not *Sense* after a *Substantive*; as, *Book thing*.

Nouns are either *proper* to one *particular thing* which they betoken; as, *Carolus*, Charles; *Carolinus*, belonging properly to Charles: Or else are *common* to *more*; as, *Homo*, a Man; *Humanus*, belonging to Man.



**T**HERE are two Numbers ; the *Singular* and the *Plural*.  
The *Singular* Number speaks but of one ; as, *Musa*,  
a Song.

The *Plural* Number speaks of more than one ; as, *Musae*, Songs.

## Of Case.

**T**HE Cases are six in each Number ; the *Nominative*,  
*Vocative*, *Genitive*, *Accusative*, *Dative*, *Ablative*.

1. The *Nominative* Case hath commonly the Sign *a*, *an*,  
or *the*, before it in English, and answers the Question *who*,  
or *what*, put before the Verb ; as, *Magister docet*, the Mas-  
ter teacheth.

2. The *Vocative* Case is known by calling or speaking to ;  
as, *O Magister*, O Master.

3. The *Genitive* has commonly the Sign *Of* before it, in  
English ; as, *doctrina Magistri*, the Learning of the Master.

4. The *Accusative* is governed of a *Verb Transitive*, or  
some *Preposition*, and answers the Question *whom*, or *what*,  
asked with the Verb ; as, *amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

5. The *Dative* has commonly the Sign *To*, or *For*, be-  
fore it.

6. The *Ablative* has the Sign *with*, *by*, *from*, *in*, and  
*than* after a Comparative Degree.

(a) When a *Question* is asked,  
the Verb having no Sign before it ;  
as, *lovest thou* ? Or if the Verb be of  
the *Imperative Mood* ; as, *love thou* ;  
or when *it* or *there* comes before the  
English of the Verb ; then the *No-*  
*minative* commonly answers this  
Question, put after the Verb in En-  
glish, and is also placed after it in  
Latin.

(b) Or *s* with an *Apostrophe* before  
it at the end of the Word, which  
may be changed to *Of* before the  
Word ; as, *The Book's Leaves*, or,  
*Leaves of the Book*.

But this *Apostrophe*, and *addi-*  
*tional s*, is not used in the *genitive*

*Plural* ; as, *Books Leaves*, or *Leaves*  
of the Books : Yet we have an ad-  
ditional *s* in those Words, whose  
*Plural* doth not end in *s*, as, *Mens*  
*Works*, or the Works of Men.

(c) It often comes before the *Inf-*  
*initive Mood* : The Signs are the same  
with the *Nominative*.

(d) The Signs *to* and *for* are often  
understood ; as, *I give Thee* : for I  
give *to thee*.

(e) *For*, *through*, *at*, *on*, *after*, *of*,  
*being*, *having*, *when*, *while*, and *since*,  
sometimes come before the *Abla-*  
*tive* ; but the *Ablative* is most com-  
monly governed of some *Preposition*,  
either expressed or understood.

Of



**G**enders are *Three* ; the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

1. The *Masculine Gender* comprehends every Word that signifies a *Male* ; as, *Vir*, a Man ; *Taurus*, a Bull.

2. The *Feminine Gender* comprehends every Word that signifies a *Female* ; as *Mulier*, a Woman, *Vacca*, a Cow.

3. The *Neuter Gender* comprehends Nouns ending in *um* ; as, *Regnum*, a Kingdom.

All other Nouns which neither signify *Males*, nor *Females* ; are some *masculine*, some *feminine*, and some *neuter*, according to use ; as will appear in Rules for the Genders of Nouns.

1. *Note*, Some Nouns may be of *two Genders* ; of the *Masculine*, when they signify a *Male*, and of the *Feminine* when they signify a *Female* : Such are said to be of the *common Gender* ; as, *Parens*, a Father, *Masc. Parens*, a Mother, *Feminine*.

2. Others are of *two Genders*, so that they may even in the *same Sense* be either *Masc.* or *Fem.* as, *Dies*, a Day : These are said to be of the *doubtful Gender*.

3. Some Nouns in which the *Sex* cannot be easily distinguished, are but of *one Gender* ; and signify under that one Gender, *both Male*, and *Female* ; as, *Osireca*, an Oister, *Fem.* both the *Hee* and the *Shee* ; and these are commonly called *Epicenes*.

4. *Adjectives* are of *all Genders*, because they are joined with *Substantives* of *all Genders*.

(a) The proper Name of a *Male* or *Female* in *um* is excepted.

## The declining of Substantives.

THE Declensions, or ways of declining Nouns Substantive, are *five*; and are distinguished by the ending of the *Genitive Case Singular*: Thus,

The *Genitive* of the *first* ends in *ae*, the *second* in *i*, the *third* in *is*, the *fourth* in *us*, the *fifth* in *ei*.

### The five DECLENSIONS.

	(1 Decl.)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Singular	Nom. <i>Mus</i> -a	<i>Ann</i> -us	<i>Can</i> -is	<i>Man</i> -us	<i>Faci</i> -es
	Gen. -ae	-i	-is	-ûs	-ei
	Acc. -am	-um	-em	-um	-em
	Dat. -ae	-o	-i	-ui	-ei
	Abl. -â	-o	-e	-u	-e
Plural	Nom. <i>Mus</i> -ae	<i>Ann</i> -i	<i>Can</i> -es	<i>Man</i> -us	<i>Faci</i> -es
	Gen. -arum	-orum	-um	-uum	-erum
	Acc. -as	-os	-es	-us	-es
	Dat. -is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
	Abl. -is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus

The *Vocative* is like the *Nominative* in all Declensions: except in Nouns of the *second Declension*, ending in *us*, which make their *Vocative singular* by changing *us* into *e*; as, Nom. *Annus*, Voc. *Anne*; and *Filius*, *Genius* with proper Names in *ius*, which lose the Termination *us*; as, Voc. *Fili*, *Geni*, *Georgi*.

But *Deus* makes *Deus* in the *Vocative*<sup>a</sup>.

All Neuters make the *Vocative* and *Accusative* like the *Nominative* in each Number; which Cases in the Plural end always in *a*.

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(a) Some Greek Nouns also form their *Vocative* different from the Nom. See the *Appendix*.

## NOTES on the first Declension.

*Filia*, a Daughter; *Nata*, a Daughter; *Equa*, a Mare, with some other *Feminines*, have *abus* more frequently than *is* in the Dative and Ablative Plural; to distinguish them from their *Masculines* in *us*, viz. *Filius*, *Natus*, *Equus*, &c. of the second Declension; at least when they are join'd together in the same Sentence; as, *adhibitis in convivium filiis & uxoribus & filiabus*.

*Dea*, a Goddess; *Mula*, a she Mule; *Liberta*, a freed Woman; are said to make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *abus* only.

## NOTES on the second Declension.

1. Nouns of the second Declension ending in *er*, in the Nom. Sing. lose the *e* in declining, by changing *er*, into *ri* in the Genitive; as, *Magister*, Gen. *Magistri*, Acc. *Magistrum*, &c. *Liber*, *Libri*, *Librum*, &c.

But *Puer*, *Socer*, *Gener*, *Liber*, [for Bacchus] *Adulter*, *Presbyter*, *Mulciber*, and *Iber*, with it's Compound *Celtiber*, keep the *e*; as, *Puer*, *Pueri*, *Puerum*, &c.

2. To those that end in *ir*, *i* is added in the Genitive; as, *Vir*, Gen. *Viri*; Acc. *Virum*, &c.

*Populus* [for *Natio*] and a very few more in *us*, are sometimes found to make their Vocative in *us*.

*Deus* is thus declined in the Plural; Nom. and Voc. *Dii*; Gen. *Deorum*; Acc. *Deos*; Dat. and Abl. *Diis*.

## NOTES on the third Declension.

1. The Genitive hath for the most Part the increase of a Syllable more than the Nominative; as, N. *Virtus*, G. *Virtutis*: when it is otherwise, the Nom. ends generally in *e*, *es*, or *is*; as, *Mare*, Gen. *Maris*.

2. All those Letters that come before *is* in the Genitive, must remain before the Terminations in all the following Cases; as, *lapis*, *lapidis*,

*lapid-em*, *lapidi*, *lapide*, *lapides*, &c. except the Accusative Sing. of some Neuters, whose Genitive is not formed by adding *is* to the Nominative.

3. Some Nouns of this Declension end in *im*, in the Accusative Sing. some both in *im* and *em*: Some have *i* in the Ablative; and some *e* or *i*: Some in the Nom. Plural have *ia*, in the Neuter; and some *ium* in the Genitive Plural. (See the Appendix.)

## NOTES on the fourth Declension.

1. Some Nouns of the fourth Declension end in *u*, and are not declin'd in the Singular (having but one Termination for all the Cases) but their Plural is regular, and perfect.

2. *Iesus* makes Acc. *Iesum*; in all other Cases *Iesu*.

3. *Colus*, *Cornus*, [a Cornel Tree] *Ficus*, [a Fig.] *Laurus*, *Lacus*, *Pennus*, *Pinus* and *Quercus*, are both of the fourth and second Declension: so is *Domus*, only it wants the Terminations, *me*, *mu*, in the Sing; and *mi*, *mis* in the Plural.

*Domi* signifies at Home, or something to the same Purport, and not of a House.

4. *Acus*, *Arcus*, *Artus*, *Ficus*, *Lacus*, *Partus*, *Quercus*, *Specus*, *Tribus*, end in *ubus*, in the Dative and Ablative Plural: But *Genu*, *Portus*, *Questus* and *veru* end in *ibus* or *ubus*.

## NOTES on the fifth Declension.

1. All Nouns of the fifth Declension end in *ies*; except these three, *Fides*, *Spes* and *Res*.

2. All Nouns in *ies* are of the fifth Declension; except these four, *Abies*, *Aries*, *Partes*, and *Quies*, Gen. *-etis*, of the third.

3. All Nouns of the fifth Declension want the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative Plural; except *Res*, *Species*, *Facies*, *Superficies*, *Acies*, *Dies*, and *Meridies*.

## The declining of Adjectives.

**SOME** Adjectives have *three Endings* in the Nominative Case Sing. some *two Endings*, and some but *one*.

1. Of those Adjectives which have *three Endings*, the *first* (which is either *us* or *er*) is always <sup>a</sup> *Masculine*; as, *Durus*; and the *third ending*, in *um*, is always *Neuter*; as, *Durum*; and are both declined like Substantives of the second Declension.

The *second ending*, in *a*, is always *Feminine*; as, *Dura*, and declined like *Musa*.

2. Of those Adjectives which have *two Endings*; the *first* in *is*, is *Masculine* and *Feminine*, and the second in *e*, is *Neuter*; and both are declin'd like Substantives of the third Declension,

The same is to be observ'd in Comparatives in *or*, and *us*.

3. Adjectives of *one Ending*, are *Masc. Fem. and Neut.* and are also declined like Substantives of the third Declension.

As in the following Examples.

NOUNS ADJECTIVE declin'd.

	M	F	N	MFN	MFN	N	MFN
Singular	N. <i>Dur</i> -*us	-a	-um	<i>Moll</i> -is -e	<i>Feli</i> -x	<i>Duri</i> -	or -us
	G. † -i	-ae	-i	-is	-cis		-oris
	Acc. -um	-am	-um	-em -e	-cem -x		-orem -us
	Dat. -o	-ae	-o	-i	-ci		-ori
	Ab. -o	-â	-o	-i	-ce or -ci		-ore or -ori
Plural	N. <i>Dur</i> - i	-ae	-a	<i>Moll</i> -es-ia	<i>Feli</i> -ces -cia	<i>Duri</i> -ores-	ora
	G. -orum	-arum	-orum	-ium	-cium		-orum
	Acc. -os	-as	-a	-es-ia	-ces -cia		-ores-ora
	D. -is			-ibus	-cibus		-oribus
	Ab. -is			-ibus	-cibus		-oribus

(a) Note that all the Cases following the Nom. whether they have, *three, two, or one Ending*, fall under the same Rule with the Nom. as to their Gender; except the Ablatives of Comparatives, and of those of one ending in the Nom. which have either *e* or *i* in each Gender.

\* Adjectives in *er* of three Terminations sometimes retain the *e* in declining; as, *liber, libera, liberum*, free: so *miser, tener, prosper, asper,exter, gibber, lacer, alter, caeter*, and all Compounds in *ger*, and *fer*: and *dexter* sometimes; others lose it; as, *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*, fair; *niger, nigra, nigrum*, black.

† *Alius*



+ *Alius*, *alter*, *neuter*, *nullus*, *solus*, *totus*, *ullus*, *unus*, *uter*, with the Compounds *uterque*, *uterlibet*, *utervis* and *alteruter*, have only *ius* in the Genitive, and *i* in the Dative: Thus, *uter*, *utra*, *utrum*; G. *utrius*; D. *utri*, &c. as *Durus*.

Note, *Alter*, makes *Alterius*, not *Altrius*.

*Alius* makes in the Neuter *aliud*; and in the Genitive *alius*, not *aliius*.

*Alius*, *alter*, *neuter*, *nullus*, *ullus*, and *uter*, are said to want the Vocative Case.

*Ambo* and *Duo* are thus declined; Nom. *Amb-o*, -ae, o; G. *Amb-orum*, -arum, -orum; Acc. *Amb-os*, -as, -o; Dat. and Abl. *Amb-obus*, -abus, -obus.

*Unus* hath the Plural, when it is join'd with a Substantive that wants the Singular; as, *una Moenia*, one City wall.

*Acer*, *Alacer*, *Campester*, *Celer*, *Celeber*, *Equester*, *Paluster*, *Pedester*, *Saluber*, *Silvester*, and *Volucer*, have a peculiar way of declining: Thus, *Acer*, Masc. *Acris*, Fem. *Acre*, Neut. In all other Cases like *Mollis*.

Sometimes this Termination *is*, is Masculine as well as Feminine.

*Mille* the Adjective is only Plural and invariable; the Substantive, Nom. Acc. *mille*, Ab. *milli*. The Plural is perfect, *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*.

#### Of the Ablative Singular.

*Memor* and *par*, end only in *i*, in the Ablative; but their Compounds make *e* or *i*.

*Hospes*, *Impubes*, *Pauper*, *Pubes*, *Sospes*, end in *e* only; to which may

be added *Coelebs*, *Compos*, *Divet*, *Impos*, *Juvenis*, *Senex*, *Superstes*, and the Compounds of *Color*, *Corpus*, and *pes*.

Most Adjectives ending in *us*; Participles and Comparatives, make the Abl. in *e* much oftner than *i*: And Participles in the Ablatives called *Absolute*, end only in *e*; as, *Imperante Tiberio*, when Tiberius reigned, not *Imperanti*.

Adjectives, when they are put Substantively, end always in *e*; as, *Affinis*, Abl. *Affine*; *Familiaris-e*, &c.

#### Of the Nom. Plural.

Those Adjectives which end in *i*, or *e* and *i* in the Abl. Singular; end in *ia* in the Nom. Plural Neuter; as, *mollia*, *Felicia*.

But Comparatives end in *a*; as, *Duriora*.

#### Of the Gen. Plural.

The Genitive Plural ends in *ium*, if the Ablative Singular ends in *i*, or in *e* and *i*: Except *Celer*, *Consorts*, *Inops*, *Memor*, *Magilis* or *Magil*, *Pugil*, *Puber*, *Supplex*, *Uber*, *Vigil*, and *Vetus*, which end in *um*.

When the Ablative Singular ends in *e* only, the Genitive Plural ends in *um*.

Comparatives end in *um*: But *plus* makes *plurimum*.

The Compounds of *Genus*, *Capio*, and *Facio*, end in *um*.

Many Adjectives have the Genitive Plural in *ium*, contracted by Syncope into *um*; especially among the Poets; as, *Nocentium*, for *Nocentium*.

## Of Comparison.

\* **A**djectives in *Comparing* one Thing with another may have their Signification *increased*, or *lessen'd*, to a *third Degree*.

The three Degrees are called, *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

1. The *Positive* has *no Excess*; as, *Durus* hard.
2. The *Comparative* *somewhat exceedeth* the *Positive* in Signification; as *Durior*, harder, or more hard.
3. The *Superlative* *exceedeth* in the *highest Degree*; as, *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard; or very hard.

The *Comparative* is formed of the *Positive*, by putting *or* to its first *Case* that ends in *i*; and the *Superlative* by adding *s*, and *simus*; Thus,

	Positive.		Comparative.	Superlative.
From Nom.	{ <i>Durus</i> , G. <i>Duri</i> , <i>Mollis</i> , D. <i>Molli</i> , }	are formed	{ <i>Duri-or</i> , <i>Molli-or</i> , }	{ <i>Duri-ssimus</i> , <i>Molli-ssimus</i> .

Comparatives are declined like *Durior*, and Superlatives, as *Durus*, thus,

*Durissimus, durissima, durissimum. &c.*

From the *General Rule* above are these Exceptions.

1. If the *Positive* ends in *er*, the *Superlative* is formed by adding *rimus* to the *Nominative Case*; as, *Pulcher* (*pulchrior*) *pulcherrimus*.

2. *Agilis, docilis, facilis, gracilis, humilis, similis* form their *Superlatives* by changing *is* into *limus*; as, *Similis*, (*Similior*) *simillimus*; and *Imbecillis, imbecillimus*.

3. Adjectives derived from *Dico, volo, facio, and loquor*, change *us* into *entior*, and *entissimus*; as, *Maledic-us, benevol-us, munific-us, magniloqu-us, -entior, -entissimus*.

4. If a Vowel comes before *us*; as in *Pius*, the *Comparative* is commonly made by prefixing *magis*, and the *Superlative* by prefixing *valde, perquam, admodum, or maxime, &c.* as *pius*, Pos. *magis pius*, Comp. *maxime pius*, Superlative.

\* Some *Adverbs* and *Prepositions* are also compared.

These are thus compared.

P.	C.	S.	P.	C.	S.
<i>Bonus,</i>	<i>Melior,</i>	<i>Optimus;</i>	Good,	Better,	Best.
<i>Malus,</i>	<i>Péjor,</i>	<i>Péssimus;</i>	Bad,	Worse,	Worst.
<i>Magnus,</i>	<i>Major,</i>	<i>Maximus;</i>	Great,	Greater,	Greatest.
<i>Parvus,</i>	<i>Minor,</i>	<i>Minimus;</i>	Little,	Less,	Least.
<i>Multus,</i>	<i>Plus, N.</i>	<i>Plurimus;</i>	Much,	More,	Most.

To the last may be added these following:

P.	C.	S.	P.	C.	S.
<i>Dives,</i>	<i>Ditior,</i>	<i>Ditissimus;</i>	Rich,	Richer,	Richest.
<i>Vetus,</i>	<i>Vetior,</i>	<i>Veterrimus;</i>	Old,	Older,	Oldest.
<i>Superus,</i>	<i>Superior,</i>	<i>Supremus</i> or <i>High,</i> [ <i>Summus;</i>	High,	Higher,	Highest or [at the top.
<i>Inferus,</i>	<i>Inferior,</i>	<i>Infimus</i> or <i>I-</i> [ <i>mus;</i>	Low,	Lower,	Lowest or at [the bottom.
<i>Posterus,</i>	<i>Posterior,</i>	<i>Postremus;</i>	Next,	Latter,	Last.
<i>Nequam,</i>	<i>Nequior,</i>	<i>Nequissimus;</i>	Naught,	Worse,	Most wicked.
<i>Exterus,</i>	<i>Exterior,</i>	<i>Extremus;</i> or [ <i>Extimus;</i>	Outward,	More outward,	Uttermost.
<i>Citra,</i>	<i>Citerior,</i>	<i>Citimus;</i>	On this side,	Nigher,	Nearest.
<i>Intra,</i>	<i>Interior,</i>	<i>Intimus;</i>	Within,	More inward,	Innermost.
<i>Ultra,</i>	<i>Uterior,</i>	<i>Ultimus;</i>	Beyond,	Farther,	Utmost.
<i>Prope,</i>	<i>Propior,</i>	<i>Proximus;</i>	Near,	Nearer,	Nearest.
<i>Diu,</i>	<i>Diutior,</i>	<i>Diutissimus;</i>	a long while,	Longer,	Longest.

Some of these last are *Adverbs* and *Prepositions*.

Adjectives whose Sense doth not increase or diminish, cannot have a Comparative, or Superlative; as, *omnis*, all: [for *aller* or *more all*; *allest*, or *most all* is Nonsense].

These following mostly want the Comparative and Superlative-

1. Those compounded with *Nouns*, *Verbs*, and *Particles*.

2. *Participles* in *dus* and *rus*.

3. Adjectives ending in *bilis*, *bundus*, *icus*, *imus*, *inus*, *ivus*, *orus*, *plex*, and *ster*: but some of these are to be found compar'd in good Authors, tho' rarely.

4. *Diminutives*, *Gentiles*, *Interro-*

*gatives*, *Materials*, *Numerals*, *Partitives*, *Possessives*, *Redditives*, *Relatives*, *Temporals*, and Words composed of *Fero* and *Gero*, with some other particular Words.

Some seem to want the Positive; as, *Ocyor*, *ocyssimus*, &c.

Some want the Comparative; as, *Inclutus*, *inclutissimus*, &c.

Some want the Superlative; as *Adolescens*, *adolefcenrior*, &c.

A very few are Comparatives only; as, *Licentior*, &c.

Such as these, *Affiduior*, *frenuor*, *egregiissimus*, *piissimus*, *ipissimus*, sometimes, tho' but very rarely, occur in Authors.



**A** PRONOUN is a Word used \* *instead* of a Noun; and is also declined with *Number, Case* and *Gender*.

The *Primitive* Pronouns are these ten; † *Ego, tu, sui, hic, is, qui, quis, ille, iste, ipse*.

The *Derivative* Pronouns are these nine; *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, cujus, nostras, vestras, cujas*: for they are formed of the *Genitive* Cases of their *Primitives*, *mei, tui, &c*,

These three; *Ego, Tu, Sui*, are *Substantives*, and of the same *Gender* with the Noun for which they are used; and all the other are *Adjectives*: yet the rest of the *Primitives* are often put *Substantively*; so is *quis* always in the *Neuter Gender*.

PRONOUNS declin'd.

Singular	N. Ego. G. Mei. Ac. Me. D. Mihi. Ab Me.	Tu. Tui. Te. Tibi. Te.	— Sui. Se. Sibi. Se.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
				Hic,	haec,	hoc.	Is,	ea,	id.	Qui,	quae,	quod.
Plural	N. Nos.	Vos.	—	Hi,	hae,	haec	li,	eae,	ea.	Qui,	quae,	quae.
	G. { Nostri Vestri.	Vestri.	Sui.	ho-	ha-	ho-	eo-	ea-	eo-	quo-	qua-	quo-
	Ac. Nos.	Vos.	Se.	rum	rum,	rum.	rum,	rum,	rum.	rum,	rum,	rum.
	D. Nobis.	Vobis	Sibi.	hos,	has,	haec.	eos,	eas,	ea.	quos,	quas,	quae
	Ab. Nobis.	Vobis.	Se.	his.	his.		iis, or eis.	iis, or eis.		quibus, or queis.	quibus, or queis.	

Nom. *quis, quae, quid*. Acc. *quem, quam, quid*; in all other Cases like *qui*: But it's Compounds *aliquis, nunquis, siquis, nequis*, in the *Fem. Sing.* and *Neuter Plural*, for *quae*, make *qua*; and *ecquis* makes both.

*Ille, illa, illud*; *Iste, ista, istud*; *Ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, are declined like *Durus*, only their *Gen. Sing.* ends in *ius*, and their *Dat.* in *i*, in each *Gender*.

*Meus, tuus, suus, noster*, and *vester*, are declin'd like *Durus*; only *meus* in the *Voc. Sing.* makes *mi, mea, meum. Cui-us-a-um*.

*Nostr-as, Vestr-as, and Cui-as-atis* are declin'd like *Felix*.

\* As *I* is used by me instead of my Name, *Thou* instead of thy Name, and instead of saying *James*, or some other Person's or Thing's Name, we say *He, She, It, That*.

All



All the Pronouns are said to want the Voc. Case: except *Tu*, *Meus*, *Noster*, and *Nostras*.

† The Pronouns are thus englished, *Ego*, *I*; *Tu*, *Thou*; *Sui*, of himself, herself, or themselves; *hic*, *he*, or *this*; *is*, *he* or *that*; *qui*, *who*, *which*, *he that*; *quis*, *who*, *some one*; *ille*, *he*, or *that*; *iste*, *he* or *that*; *ipse*, *he*, or *one's Self*; *meus*, *mine*; *tuus*, *thine*; *suus*, *his own*, *her own*, or *their own*; *noster*, *ours*; *vester*, *yours*; *cujus*, *whose*; *nostras*, *of or belonging to our Country, Tribe, Sect, Faction, Party, &c.* *vestras*, *of your Country, &c.* *cujas*, *of whose Country, &c.*

PRONOUNS are farther divided into *Demonstratives*, *Relatives*, *Possessives*, *Gentiles*, *Interrogatives*, and *Indefinites*.

1. *Demonstratives* shew, or point out a Person or Thing present or remarkable; not spoken of before; as, *Ego*, *tu*, *hic*, *is*, *ille*, *iste*, *ipse*, *idem*.

2. *Relatives* have a relation to a foregoing Noun Substantive, or supply it's place; as, *qui*, *sui*: Also *hic*, *is*, *ille*, *iste*, *ipse*, and *idem*, being alone in a Sentence, are *Relatives* to some Noun foregoing.

The *Antecedent Substantive* may be again repeated with *Qui*; as, *The City which [City] Romulus built, was called Rome.*

3. *Possessives* denote what belongs to any one, and are the same with the *Derivatives*; as, *meus*, *mine*, *i. e.* what belongs to me.

4. *Gentiles* express what Country, Party, Religion, &c. a Person is of: *Cujas* asks the Question; *nostras* or *vestras* answers it. N. B. *Noster* is sometimes put for *nostras*.

5. *Interrogatives* ask a Question; as, *Quis*, *who*? *Cuj-us, -a, -um*, *whose*? &c.

6. *Indefinites* denote some particular Person or Thing; speaking of it in general, without limitation; as, *Aliquis*, *Some body*; *Quis*, *any one*, &c.

N. B. The same Pronoun has sometimes different Significations, and therefore is of different Species; as, *Qui*, in good Authors, is a *Relative*, *Interrogative*, and *Indefinite*.

There are four Pronouns, signifying *He*; but with some Difference in the Application when used together: *Hic*, is the nearest to the Speaker; *Iste*, the next after; *Ille*, the farthest off; but within View: these answer to the *English Demonstratives*, *This*, *That*, and *Other*: But *Is* denotes a Person absent.

Also *Hic*, and *Ille* used in Comparisons, are so applied, that *Hic*, in the Sequel of the Discourse, relates to a Person or Thing last mentioned, and *Ille*, to the first: Tho', when Ambiguity may be otherwise avoided, as by Difference of Gender or Number, this Criticism is not always observed.

There is also another Difference between *Ille* and *Iste*; *Ille* is used as a *Demonstrative of Respect*, and *Honour*; but *Iste* of *Scorn and Contempt*; as, *Alexander ille magnus*, *Alexander the Great*; *Tarquinius iste Superbus*, *Tarquin the Proud*.

*Sui* and *Suus* have a different use from *Ille*, when relatively applied: For *Sui*, and *Suus* relate to the Nominative of the Sentence; but *ille* to some other Person or Thing; as, *Caesar Ariovisto dixit, non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi Bellum intulisse*, *Cesar told Ariovistus that the Gauls made War upon himself, [Cesar] not he upon the Gauls. Here illum and illi [for sese sibi] had either referr'd to Ariovistus, or left it uncertain who had been meant.*

This precise Relation of *Sui* and *Suus* to the Nominant, has given them the Name of *Reciprocal Pronouns*: Tho' here also when no Ambiguity may ensue, any other *Relative* may be used for the *reciprocal*; as, *Omnes boni quantum in ipsis [for se] fait, Caesarem interfecerunt.*

See in the Appendix a compleat List of Compound Pronouns.

**A** <sup>a</sup>VERB is a word expressing the *Doing*, *Suffering* or *Being* of a Thing : Therefore,

There are *three Kinds* of Verbs ; *Active*, *Passive* and *Neuter*.

1. A Verb *Active* ends in <sup>b</sup> *o*, and signifies to <sup>c</sup> *act* or *do* ; as, *Amo* I love ; and by putting *r* to it, it may be made a *Passive* ; as, *Amor*, I am loved.

2. A Verb <sup>d</sup> *Passive* ends in <sup>e</sup> *or*, and signifies to *suffer* ; <sup>f</sup> as, *Amor*, I am loved ; and by putting away *r*, it may be made an *Active* ; as, *Amo* I love.

3. A Verb <sup>g</sup> *Neuter* signifies *Being* ; or the *State*, *Condition* or *Circumstance* a thing is in ; as, *Sum*, *Existo*, I am ; *Palleo*, I am pale ; *Egeo*, I am in want ; *Valeo*, I am well.

Verbs are declined with *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number* and *Person*.

(a) **A** Verb may be known by making sense, if *I* or *It* be put before it ; as, *teach*, rain ; I teach, it rains.

(b) There are many *Actives* that end in *or*, and are therefore called *Active Deponents* ; as, *Loquor*, I speak.

(c) This Action *passes* from the *Subject* or *Nominative Case* of the Verb, to the *Object* or *Case* that follows the Verb ; which is commonly the *Accusative* ; as, *Preceptor docet Puerum*, the Master teaches the Boy.

These are called *Verbs Transitive*. But there are several Verbs in *o*, and a few in *or* of an *Active* Signification, whose *Action* doth not pass upon the following *Noun* or *Pronoun* ; except it be a *Noun* of a *near Signification* ; as, *vivo vitam*, I live a life ; *curro cursum*, I run a race : These are by many called *neuters* ; and by others more properly *Actives Intransitive*, and cannot be made passives by adding *r* ; for *vivor*, I am lived, is not sense.

A *Transitive* with the word *it* after it, makes good sense ; but an *Intransitive* cannot ; as, *I read it*, is sense ; but *I run it*, is Nonsense ; except it signifies something of a *near* signification ; as, *a Race*.

(d) A Verb *Passive* hath always

one of these *Signs* before it's English which ends in *d*, *ed*, *n*, or *t*, viz. *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*, *was*, *wast*, *were*, *been*, *be* ; and sometimes the old words *wert*, *best* : Most *Neuters* have or may have the same Signs ; so may *Actives* also in any *Mood* or *Tense* when they change their ending into *ing* ; as, *lego* I read or *am* reading.

(e) These following end in *o* ; *vapulo*, I am beaten ; *venco*, I am sold ; *exulo*, I am banished ; *liceo*, I am prized ; *fio*, I am made or become ; and are by some called *Neuters Passive* ; by others more properly *Passive Deponents*.

(f) Or that something is *applied* or *done* to the *Nominative* or *Subject* of *Discourse* ; as, *Puer corrigitur*, the Boy is corrected.

There are a few Verbs in *or*, generally signifying *actively* ; but sometimes they are found to signify *passively*, and are therefore called *verbs Common* ; as, *Señor te*, I follow thee ; *Señor à te*, I am followed by thee.

(g) *Sum* with its *Compounds*, and two or three *Defective Verbs* end in *m* ; but other Verbs *neuter* chiefly end in *o* ; yet most of them have a *passive Signification*.

A MOOD is the *manner* or *way* that a Verb expresses. There are *four* <sup>a</sup>Moods; the *Indicative*, the *Subjunctive*, the *Imperative* and the *Infinitive*.

1. The INDICATIVE Mood *declares* a Thing plainly; as, *Amo*, I love: or else *asketh* a question: as, *amas tu?* dost thou love?

2. The SUBJUNCTIVE hath commonly the same Signification with the Indicative; but has some <sup>b</sup>*Conjunction*, *Relative* or *Indefinite* before it; and by Reason of it's Dependence on what comes before, or follows after, is called Subjunctive; as, *eram miser cum amarem*, I was miserable when I was in Love.

3. The IMPERATIVE Mood <sup>c</sup>*bids*, or *exhorts*; as, *Ama*, love thou.

4. The INFINITIVE Mood expresses the Signification of the Verb in General; having no *Distinction* of Number or Person: and hath commonly the Sign <sup>d</sup>*to* before it in English; as, *Amare*, to love; or an *Accusative* in Latin; as, *Scis me amare*, thou knowest that I love.

(a) The first three Moods are call'd *Finite*; because they have certain fixt Terminations, answering to certain Persons both Singular and Plural: The last is called *Infinite*, or *Infinitive*; because it is not confined to one Number or Person, more than another.

(b) The *Subjunctive* is sometimes used after an *Adverb of Wishing*; then it is called *Optative*. It is called *Potential*, when with the simple Affirmation of the Verb, is also signified some *Modification*, or *Affection* of it; such as *Power*, *Possibility*, *Liberty*, *Duty*, *Will*, &c. The Signs of which in English are, *may*, *can*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*, and *had*, (for *would have*, *should have*) as, *They had repented*, for *would have repented*. But these Signs, unless after Conjunctions, are generally better ren-

dred by *Possum*, *Licet*, *Volo*, *Debeo*, or the like, with the *Infinitive* of the Verb that these Signs come before; as, *Possum legere*, I can read; *Licet audivisse*, one might have heard.

(c) The *Imperative* not only commands, and exhorts, but also sometimes advises, intreats, or prays, permits, and promises; and may often be varied by the *Indicative Future*, and the *Subjunctive Present* or *Future*; as, *ama*, *amabis*, *ames*, *amaveris*. This Mood has no first Person; but is frequently supplied by the *Subjunctive Present*; as, *amem*, let me love; *amemus*, let us love.

(d) The *Infinitive* has not the Sign *To*, when the English of the former Verb is, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, *will*, *will not*, *had* rather.



**T**ENSE is the *Time* of the Action or Passion, &c. that is signified by the Verb.

There are three Tenses; the *Present*, *Preter*, and the *Future*.

1. The *Present* Tense signifies the Time that *now is*; as, *amo*, I love, or am now loving.

2. The <i>Preter</i>	} is divided into three, and being	1. <i>Imperfect</i>	{ denotes a limited time past; and hath or may have commonly the signs <i>did</i> or <i>did'st</i> ; as, <i>Amabam</i> , I loved or did love, (viz. <i>then</i> .)
		2. <i>Perfect</i>	{ Denotes an unlimited time past; often with the sign <i>have</i> ; as, <i>Amavi</i> , I loved, or have loved.
		3. <i>Pluperfect</i>	{ Refers to some <i>past time</i> , and denotes that the thing was past <i>at</i> , or <i>before</i> that time: It hath commonly the sign <i>had</i> ; as, <i>amaveram</i> , I had loved.

3. The *Future* speaks of the Time to come, with the Signs *shall* or *will*; as, *amabo*, I shall or will love.

*Note*, These Definitions are more properly adapted to the Tenses of the *Indicative Mood*, for most of those of the *Subjunctive* differ from these of the *Ind.* in some Respects; and the Signs here mentioned are only *Active*.

### Of Numbers and Persons of VERBS.

**V**ERBS have two Numbers, as Nouns have; and three \*Persons in each Number.

Persons of Verbs are in *English*:

1. *I*, 2. *Thou*,† 3. *He*, *She*, *It*, *That*, — Singular.  
1. *We*, 2. *Ye*, 3. *They*, — — — — Plural.

In *Latin* the Pronouns,

1. *Ego*, 2. *Tu*, 3. *Ille*, which are seldom expressed before the Verb; unless some *Emphasis* require it; as, Sing. *Ego amo*, I love; *Tu amas*, Thou lovest; *Ille amat*, He loveth: Plur. *Nos amamus*, We love; *Vos amatis*, Ye love; *Illi amant*, They love.

\* The first Person speaks of *itself* (as above, *I*, *We*) The second is *spoken to*; as, *Thou*, *Ye*; and the third is *spoken of*; as, *He*, *They*; and therefore every Noun and Pronoun is of

the *third Person*; except *Ego*, *Nos*, *Tu* and *Vos*: But if a *Substantive* be join'd with *Ego*, it becomes the *first Person*; as *Ego Vir laboro*, I being a Man do labour; if join'd with *Tu*, the



the *second*; as, *Tu Puer ludis*, Thou being a Boy dost play.

In the Continuation of a Discourse, the *third Person* is frequently understood; because easily known by what went before; and these Pronouns,

*hic, is, qui, quis, ille, iste, ipse* and *idem*, do often supply the Place of it.

+ *You*, is by most People commonly used for *Thou*; it is also oftentimes used in the Plural for *Ye*.

### The Declining of VERBS.

THE Conjugations or Ways of varying Verbs through the Moods, Tenses, Numbers and Persons are four.

And are known thus,

The	First	hath	*ā long	{ before <i>re</i> in the Infinitive Active; as,	{	Amāre.
	Second		ē long			Monēre.
	Third		ē short			Legere.
	Fourth		ī long			Audire.

Verbs have three *Roots*, or *principal Endings*, from which all the rest are formed: Which are,

1. } The *first Person* Sing. of the Present Tense.
2. } Indicative } Preterperfect Tense.
3. The *first Supine*, forming the Participle of the Preter Tenses passive, by changing *um* into *us*; as here follow.

	Pres.	Pr. per.	Supine.
1.	<i>Amo,</i>	<i>Amavi,</i>	<i>Amatum.</i>
2.	<i>Moneo†,</i>	<i>Monui,</i>	<i>Monitum.</i>
3.	<i>Lego,</i>	<i>Legi,</i>	<i>LECTum.</i>
4.	<i>Audio,</i>	<i>Audiui,</i>	<i>Auditum.</i>

N. B. This Preterperfect Tense and Supine may be learnt by *Dyche's Vocabulary*, &c.

\* Do to give, with its Compounds, have a short before *re*; as, *circumdare*.

† All Verbs of the *second Conjugation* end in *eo*; and none perhaps of any other Conjug. except, *beo*, *calceo*, *creo*, *cuneo*, *enucleo*, *galeo*, *laqueo*, *lineo*, *meo*, *nauseo*, *screeo*, with their Compounds, of the *first*; and *eo* and *queo*, of the *fourth*: All others of the *fourth Conjugation* end in *io*.

It is thought that no Verb of the three first Conjugations ends in *io*; except those mentioned at the bottom of Page 24; all of the *third Conjugation*; and the following of

the *first Conjugation*; some of which are Deponents in *ior*, viz. *Allevio*, *amplio*, *angario*, *ascio*, *auxilior*, *Basio*, *brevio*, *Calumnior*, *catomidor*, *centurio*, *concilio*, *crucio*, *Decurio*, *digladio*, *Effigio*, *emacio*, *exsanio*, *Fascio*, *fastigio*, *ferior*, *frio*, *furio*, *Glacio*, *glorior*, *Hio*, *Inebrio*, *inficior*, *initior*, *injurior*, *insidior*, *intatio*, *Lanio*, *luxurio*, *Meridior*, *minio*, *Negotior*, *nuncio*, *Pio*, *praelior*, *praemior*, *propitio*, *Radio*, *repudio*, *retatio*, *Satio*, *saucio*, *socio*, *somnio*, *spatior*, *spolio*, *strio*, *suavio*, *succenturio*, *Tripudio*, *Vario*, *vindemio*, *vitio*, with a few more which are uncommon.

Forasmuch

Forasmuch as the Verb SUM, hath, at least in the *past Form*, the very same endings with Verbs *Active*; and Verbs *Passive* borrow their *Signs* from it; and supply their *defective Tenses* by it and a Participle; it will be convenient, in the first place, to give the *Paradigm* of this auxiliary Verb.

# SUM, FUI, FUTURUS, PRESENT FORM.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
Moods.		Tenses.		Present.		Future.	
Sing.	Sum,	I am.	Eram,	was.	Essem,	was.	Es, esto,
	es,	Thou art.	eras,	wasst.	essies,	wasst.	esto, be thou.
Plur.	est,	He is.	erat,	was.	esset,	was.	esto, let him be.
	sumus,	We are.	eramus,	were.	essimus,	were.	este, estote, be ye.
	estis,	Ye are.	eratis,	were.	essetis,	were.	sunto, let them be.
	sunt,	They are.	erant,	were.	essent,	were.	

## PAST FORM.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
Moods.		Tenses.		Present.	
Sing.	I,	Thou	had been.	-erim,	-ero,
	-isti,	Thou	hadst been.	-eris,	-eris,
Plur.	-it,	Ye	had been.	-erit,	-erit,
	-imus,	We	had been.	-erimus,	-erimus,
	-istis,	Ye	had been.	-eritis,	-eritis,
	-erunt,	They	had been.	-erint,	-erint,

the Future. Fut. Fore, or futurum esse, to be hereafter, or that be Part. of Futurus, about to be.

**P**oss<sup>um</sup> and Pro<sup>sum</sup>, the Compounds of *Sum*, are declined in like Manner; only *Pos*, before any Person of *Sum* beginning with *e*, or *f*, is changed into *Pot*; and the *f* is lost: But instead of *Potesse*, and *Potess-em*, -es, &c. we use *Posse*, and *Poss-em*, -es, &c.

*Poss<sup>um</sup>* wants the Imperative Mood, the Future Tense of the Infinitive, and the Participles.

And *Pro*, in *Prosum*, takes always *d* before the Vowel *e*, to make the Sound more grateful; as, *Prosum*, *prodes*, *prodest*, *prosumus*, &c.

The other Compounds are declined like *Sum*.

\* Eris, thou shalt or wilt be.

† For the Subjunctive Signs, see Page 22.

‖ The Imperative Mood wants the first Person, both in *this* and in all other Verbs; but is supplied by the Subjunctive Present; as, *Doceam*, let me teach; *doceamus*, let us teach.

The Subjunctive Present is also used sometimes for the other Persons of the Imperative, both Singular and Plural; as, *Sis*, be thou; *Amet*, let him love; *Ametis*, love ye.

‡ We frequently say he *has*, for he *hath*.



The **Active Form**, by which all regular Verbs in O are varied

# PRESENT

## INDICATIVE.

Moods.

Tenses.	Present	Pr. Imperfect.	Future.
AM.	O, I <i>* love.</i>	A'BAM, <i>loved.</i>	A'BO, <i>shall or will</i>
	AS, Thou <i>lovest.</i>	ábas, <i>loved'st</i>	ábis, <i>shalt or wilt</i>
	at, He <i>loveth.</i>	ábat, <i>loved.</i>	ábit, <i>shall or will</i>
	ámus, We <i>love.</i>	abámus, <i>loved.</i>	abimus, <i>shall or will</i>
	átis, Ye <i>love.</i>	abátis, <i>loved.</i>	abitis, <i>shall or will</i>
	ant, They <i>love.</i>	ábant, <i>loved.</i>	ábunt, <i>shall or will</i>
ION.	EO, I <i>advise.</i>	E'BAM, <i>advised.</i>	E'BO, <i>shall or will</i>
	ES, Thou <i>advise'st.</i>	ébas, <i>advised'st.</i>	ébis, <i>shalt or wilt</i>
	et, He <i>advise'th.</i>	ébat, <i>advised.</i>	ébit, <i>shall or will</i>
	émus, We <i>advise.</i>	ebámus, <i>advised.</i>	ebimus, <i>shall or will</i>
	étis, Ye <i>advise.</i>	ebátis, <i>advised.</i>	ebitis, <i>shall or will</i>
	ent, They <i>advise.</i>	ébant, <i>advised.</i>	ébunt, <i>shall or will</i>
LEG.	O, I <i>read.</i>	E'BAM, <i>read.</i>	AM, <i>shall or will</i>
	IS, Thou <i>readest.</i>	ébas, <i>read'st.</i>	es, <i>shalt or wilt</i>
	it, He <i>readeth.</i>	ébat, <i>read.</i>	et, <i>shall or will</i>
	imus, We <i>read.</i>	ebámus, <i>read.</i>	émus, <i>shall or will</i>
	itis, Ye <i>read.</i>	ebátis, <i>read.</i>	étis, <i>shall or will</i>
	unt, They <i>read.</i>	ébant, <i>read.</i>	ent, <i>shall or will</i>
AUD.	IO, I <i>bear.</i>	IE'BAM, <i>heard.</i>	IAM, <i>shall or will</i>
	IS, Thou <i>bearest.</i>	iébas, <i>heard'st.</i>	ies, <i>shalt or wilt</i>
	it, He <i>beareth.</i>	iébat, <i>heard.</i>	iet, <i>shall or will</i>
	imus, We <i>bear.</i>	iebámus, <i>heard.</i>	iémus, <i>shall or will</i>
	itis, Ye <i>bear.</i>	iebátis, <i>heard.</i>	iétis, <i>shall or will</i>
	iunt, They <i>bear.</i>	iébant, <i>heard.</i>	ient, <i>shall or will</i>

# PERFECT

## INDICATIVE.

Moods.

SUB

Tenses.	Pr. Perfect.	Pr. Pluperfect.	Pr. Perfect.
AMAV- MONU- LEG- AUDIV-	I, I <i>have</i>	ERAM, <i>had</i>	ERIM, <i>have</i>
	illi, Thou <i>hast</i>	eras, <i>had'st</i>	eris, <i>hast</i>
	it, He <i>hath</i>	erat, <i>had</i>	erit, <i>hath</i>
	imus, We <i>have</i>	erámus, <i>had</i>	erimus, <i>have</i>
	istis, Ye <i>have</i>	erátis, <i>had</i>	eritis, <i>have</i>
	érunt, ére. They <i>have</i>	erant, <i>had</i>	erint, <i>have</i>

Where the *Accent* is over any Penultima, the *Voice* must rest somewhat nounce it short.

\* For all the References, see Page 22.

d according to their respective Conjugations, from their **Roots**.

# ROOT.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

Present.	Pr. Imperfect.
EM, <i>love.</i>	A'REM, <i>loved.</i>
es, <i>lovest.</i>	âres, <i>loved'st.</i>
et, <i>loveth.</i>	âret, <i>loved.</i>
emus, <i>love.</i>	arémus, <i>loved.</i>
étis, <i>love.</i>	arétis, <i>loved.</i>
ént, <i>love.</i>	ârent, <i>loved.</i>
EAM, <i>advise.</i>	È'REM, <i>advised.</i>
eas, <i>advise'st.</i>	éres, <i>advised'st.</i>
eat, <i>advise'th.</i>	éret, <i>advised.</i>
eâmus, <i>advise.</i>	erémus, <i>advised.</i>
eâtis, <i>advise.</i>	erétis, <i>advised.</i>
eant, <i>advise.</i>	érent, <i>advised.</i>
AM, <i>read.</i>	EREM, <i>read</i>
as, <i>readest.</i>	eres, <i>read'st.</i>
at, <i>readeth.</i>	eret, <i>read.</i>
âmus, <i>read.</i>	erémus, <i>read.</i>
âtis, <i>read.</i>	erétis, <i>read.</i>
ant, <i>read.</i>	erent, <i>read.</i>
IAM, <i>bear.</i>	I'REM, <i>beard.</i>
ias, <i>bearest.</i>	îres, <i>beard'st.</i>
iat, <i>beareth.</i>	îret, <i>beard.</i>
iâmus, <i>bear.</i>	irémus, <i>beard.</i>
iâtis, <i>bear.</i>	irétis, <i>beard.</i>
iant, <i>bear.</i>	îrent, <i>beard.</i>

# ROOT.

## JUNCTIVE.

Future.	Pr. Pluperfect.
ERO.	I'SSEM, <i>bad</i>
eris, <i>shall or will love.</i>	isses, <i>bad'st</i>
erit, <i>shall or will love.</i>	isset, <i>bad</i>
erimus, <i>shall or will love.</i>	issēmus, <i>bad</i>
eritis, <i>shall or will love.</i>	issētis, <i>bad</i>
erint, <i>shall or will love.</i>	issent, <i>bad</i>

upon that Syllable, otherwise pro-

## IMPERATIVE.

Future.	
A, áto, <i>love thou.</i>	S.
áto, <i>let him love.</i>	
áte, atóte, <i>love ye.</i>	P.
ánto, <i>let them love.</i>	
E, éto, <i>advise thou.</i>	S.
éto, <i>let him advise.</i>	
éte, etóte, <i>advise ye.</i>	P.
énto, <i>let them advise.</i>	
E, ito, <i>read thou.</i>	S.
ito, <i>let him read.</i>	
ite, itóte, <i>read ye.</i>	P.
únto, <i>let them read.</i>	
I, íto, <i>bear thou.</i>	S.
íto, <i>let him bear.</i>	
íte, itóte, <i>bear ye.</i>	P.
iúnto, <i>let them bear.</i>	

## N. B. INFINITIVE.

### Present, Imp.

Amâre,	<i>to love.</i>
Monére,	<i>to advise.</i>
Legere,	<i>to read.</i>
Audire,	<i>to hear.</i>

### Perfect and Pluperfect.

Amavisse,	<i>to have or had loved.</i>
Monuisse,	<i>to have or had advised.</i>
Legisse,	<i>to have or had read.</i>
Audivisse,	<i>to have or had heard.</i>

### Future.

Ama-	—	nturum esse, or fore, to be about
Moni-		to love, &c.
Lec-		fuisse, would, should have
Audi-		loved, &c.

The Passive Form, by which also all

# PRESENT

## INDICATIVE.

Pres.	Present.	Pr. Imperfect.	Future.
AM.	OR, I am áris, *Thou art átur, He is ámur, We are ámini, Ye are ántur, They are	A'BAR, was abáris, wast abátur, was abámur, were abámini, were abántur, were	A'BOR, shall or will aberis, shalt or wilt abitur, shall or will abimur, shall or will abimini, shall or will abúntur, shall or will
AN.	EOR, I am éris, Thou art étur, He is émur, We are émini, Ye are éntur, They are	E'BAR, was ebáris, wast ebátur, was ebámur, were ebámini, were ebántur, were	E'BOR, shall or will eberis, shalt or wilt ebitur, shall or will ebimur, shall or will ebimini, shall or will ebúntur, shall or will
EG.	OR, I am eris, Thou art itur, He is imur, We are imini, Ye are úntur, They are	E'BAR, was ebaris, wast ebátur, was ebámur, were ebámini, were ebántur, were	AR, shall or will éris, shalt or wilt étur, shall or will émur, shall or will emini, shall or will éntur, shall or will
JD.	IOR, I am íris, Thou art ítur, He is ímur, We are ímini, Ye are íúntur, They are	IE'BAR, was iebaris, wast iebátur, was iebámur, were iebámini, were iebántur, were	IAR, shall or will iéris, shalt or wilt iétur, shall or will iémur, shall or will iemini, shall or will iéntur, shall or will

The Passive Form has properly no Tenses but from the Present Root: How-  
 the Tenses of the Perfect Root of SUM, and the Participle Perf. of

## INDICATIVE.

## SUBJ

Pres.	Pr. Perfect.	Pr. Pluperfect.	Pr. Perfect.
us	fui, I have fuisti, Thou hast fuit, He hath fuimus, We have fuistis, Ye have fuerunt, They have	fueram, had fueras, hadst fuerat, had fuerámus, had fuerátis, had fuerant, had	fuerim, have fueris, hast fuerit, has fuerimus, have fueritis, have fuerint, have

Some Grammarians supply these Tenses of the active Deponent from the Present  
 Locut us, -i, sum. &c. eram. &c. sim, &c.

The second Person singular in all Tenses from the Present Root may have



all other Regular Verbs in *or* are varied, &c.

# ROOT.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## IMPERATIVE. { no first Person

Present.	Pr. Imperfect.
ER, <i>am</i>	A'RER, <i>was</i>
éris, <i>art</i>	aréris, <i>wast</i>
étur, <i>is</i>	arétur, <i>was</i>
émur, <i>are</i>	arémur, <i>were</i>
emini, <i>are</i>	aremini, <i>were</i>
éntur, <i>are</i>	aréntur, <i>were</i>
EAR, <i>am</i>	E'RER, <i>was</i>
eáris, <i>art</i>	eréris, <i>wast</i>
eátur, <i>is</i>	erétur, <i>was</i>
eamur, <i>are</i>	erémur, <i>were</i>
eamini, <i>are</i>	eremini, <i>were</i>
eántur, <i>are</i>	eréntur, <i>were</i>
AR, <i>am</i>	ERER, <i>was</i>
áris, <i>art</i>	eréris, <i>wast</i>
átur, <i>is</i>	erétur, <i>was</i>
ámur, <i>are</i>	erémur, <i>were</i>
amini, <i>are</i>	eremini, <i>were</i>
ántur, <i>are</i>	eréntur, <i>were</i>
IAR, <i>am</i>	I'RER, <i>was</i>
iáris, <i>art</i>	iréris, <i>wast</i>
iátur, <i>is</i>	irétur, <i>was</i>
iámur, <i>are</i>	irémur, <i>were</i>
iamini, <i>are</i>	iremini, <i>were</i>
iántur, <i>are</i>	iréntur, <i>were</i>

Future.	
A'RE. átor, <i>be thou</i>	S.
átor, <i>let him be</i>	
amini, <i>be ye</i>	P.
ántor, <i>let them be</i>	
E'RE, étor, <i>be thou</i>	S.
étor, <i>let him be</i>	
emini, <i>be ye</i>	P.
éntor, <i>let them be</i>	
ERE, itor, <i>be thou</i>	S.
itor, <i>let him be</i>	
imini, <i>be ye</i>	P.
úntor, <i>let them be</i>	
I'RE, ítor, <i>be thou</i>	S.
ítor, <i>let him be</i>	
imini, <i>be ye</i>	P.
iúntor, <i>let them be</i>	

ever the other are supplied from the Verb join'd together; thus,  
**UNCTIVE.**

Future.	Pr. Pluperfect.
fuero, <i>so, or will be loved.</i>	fuiſſem, <i>had</i>
fueris, <i>so, or will be loved.</i>	fuiſſes, <i>had'st</i>
fuerit, <i>so, or will be loved.</i>	fuiſſet, <i>had</i>
fuerimus, <i>so, or will be loved.</i>	fuiſſémus, <i>had</i>
fueritis, <i>so, or will be loved.</i>	fuiſſétis, <i>had</i>
fuerint, <i>so, or will be loved.</i>	fuiſſent, <i>had</i>

Root of SUM: thus,  
 ero, &c. eſſem, &c.  
 re for ris; as, amáris or amáre.

## A. B. INFINITIVE.

Present, Imp.  
 Amári, *to be loved.*  
 Monéri, *to be advised.*  
 Legi, *to be read.*  
 Audiri, *to be heard.*

Perfect and Pluperfect.  
 Amátum, *loved.*  
 Monitum, *advised.*  
 Lectum, *read.*  
 Auditum, *heard.*

Future.  
 Amátum, *to be about to be loved.*  
 Monitum, *to be about to be advised.*  
 Lectum, *to be about to be read.*  
 Auditum, *to be about to be heard.*

## 22 Notes on the ACTIVE and PASSIVE FORMS.

\* For, *I love, thou lovest, he loveth, &c.* we sometimes say, *I do love, Thou dost love, He doth love, We do love, Ye do love, They do love;* and so likewise in the other three Conjugations.

† Instead of *He loveth, He adviseth, He readeth, He heareth;* we frequently say, *He loves, He advises, He reads, He hears:* The same in other Verbs.

‡ For, *I loved, Thou loved'st, &c.* we sometimes say, *I did love, Thou didst love, He did love, We did love, Ye did love, They did love:* Observe the same in other Verbs of any Conjugation.

N. B. The Signs *do* and *did*, are not so commonly used in *Affirmative*, as in *Interrogative* Sentences.

|| As the Subjunctive Mood has various *Uses*; so consequently it has other *Signs* besides those of the Indicative; as, when it implies *Liberty*, it's Signs are *may, might*; when *Power*, *can, could*; *Duty, ought, should*; *Desire, would*; and signifying *Concession*, its Signs are *let, suppose, &c.* as the Relation requires, both in the *Active* and *Passive* Forms.

When these Signs (which are almost peculiar to this Mood, and seldom express'd after an *Adverb, Conjunction, Indefinite, or Relative*) are made Use of; then *should, would, may, or can*, are used in the Present Tense; *would, should, could, or might* in the Pret. Imperfect Tense; *might, should have, may have, should, would,*

*could, may*, in the Pr. perfect Tense; *had, might have, would have, could have, should have, or ought to have*, in the Pr. Pluperfect Tense; And the Signs *shall, will*; and *shall, or shall have* after Conjunctions, &c. are used in the Future: But *shall* in the two last may be omitted; then the Former is englished as the *Present Tense*, and the latter like the *Pr. perfect Tense*; as, *If I [shall] ask; when I [shall] have asked. Passives* have likewise the same Signs.

N. B. The *Future* Tense of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods generally differ thus: *Cænabo, I shall be supping; Cænavero, I shall have supped:* But sometimes they are used in the same Sense.

§ *Loved, advised, &c.* are used oftentimes in the Pr. Perfect Tense without the Sign *have*, and in the Pr. Pluperfect Tense without the Sign *had*.

The Word *have* is a Verb when it alone governs a Substantive; as, *Habeo Librum, I have a Book:* Otherwise when it comes before a Verb, it is a Sign of it's Preterperfect Tense; as, *Legi, I have read.*

The Verb *have* makes in the Imperfect Tense *had*, in the Perfect Tense *have had*, in the Pluperfect Tense *had*, and in the Future Tense *shall, or will have*; but sometimes only *have* in the Subjunctive Future. *Had had* in the Subjunctive Future.

These following are said to belong to the *Infinitive Mood*; but are properly *verbal Nouns*, being derived from *Verbs*; of which only the *Participles* are † *Adjectives*: That of the Present Tense is declined like *Felix*, and the other three like *Durus*.

## Verbs derived.

GERUNDS.		PARTICIPLES		SUPINES.		PARTICIPLES.	
Of loving, In loving, To love, or to or bring loved. being loved. must love.		Present. Future.		I. II.		Pr. Per. Future.	
FROM AM -o MON -eo LEG -o AUD -io	-andi,	-ando,	-ans,	FROM { AMAT- MONIT- LECT- AUDIT- um, } are formed	To love. so be loved.	loved. about to love.	-us, †-urus.
	-endi,	-endum;	-andus.				
	-endi,	-endum;	-endus.				
	-endi,	-endum;	-endus.				
	-iendi,	-iendum;	-iens,				
	-iendo,	-iendum;	-iens,				

† The Gerunds are sometimes changed into Adjectives; as, *Gloria generandi mellis*.

\* *Eundi, eundo, eundum*; Nom. *Iens, G. eunis*; from *Eo*, to go. *Quendi, quendo, quendum*; from *Queo*, to be able. Active Deponents form Gerunds, Participles and Supines, by joining their Radical Letters, coming before *or*, *eor*, and *ior* to these Terminations of the Gerunds, &c. above.

† These following Participles in *urus*, differ from the common Form; viz. *Arguiturus, eruiturus, hauriturus* or *hausurus, moriturus, nasciturus, nesciturus, oriturus, pasciturus, secaturus, sonaturus* and *ignosciturus*; yet *ignoturus* is used: And *Nosciturus*.

*rus, pasciturus*, and *secaturus*, are formed from *Nosciturus, pasciturus*, and *secaturus*, which are sometimes found in Authors.

Verbs *Neuter*, and *Active Intransitive*, have the two active Participles; viz. that of the Present Tense, and that of the Future in *urus*; as, *Sedens, sessurus*; from *sedeo*: Many of them have also that of the Future in *dus*; and some few have all the four; as, *Vigilans, vigilaturus, vigilatus, vigilandus*; from *vigilo*.

Active Deponents and Verbs common have generally the four Participles, as, *Loquens, locuturus, locutus, loquendus*; from *loquor*, to speak.



# Irregular Verbs.

THESE are not varied in all Tenses after the common Manner; and are therefore called *Irregular Verbs*.

Formed Thus,

Pres. Tense. Perfect T. Supine.

*Capió,	Cepi,	Captum.	To take.
Volo,	Volui,		To be willing.
Nolo,	Nolui,		To be unwilling.
Malo,	Malui,		To be more willing.
Edo,	Edi,	Estum or Esum.	To Eat.
Eo,	Ivi,	Itum.	To Go.
Fio,	Factus fui,		To be made or to become.
Fero,†	Tuli,	Latum.	To bear, suffer, or carry.
Feror,	Latus fui,		To be born or suffered.

## INDICATIVE MOOD present Tense.

I take,	Singular.	Capio,	capis,	capit.	3.	} Conj.
I am willing,		Volo,	vis,	vult.	3.	
I am unwilling,		Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult.	3.	
I am more willing,		Malo,	mavis,	mavuit.	3.	
I Eat.		Edo,	edis or es.	edit or est,	3.	
I Go.		Eo,†	is,	it.	4.	
I am made or become,		Fio,	fis,	fit.	4.	
I bear or suffer.		Fero,	fers,	fert.	3.	
I am born or suffered,		Feror,	fer-ris or -re.	fertur,	3.	

We take.	Plural.	Capimus,	capitis,	capimur.
We are willing,		Volumus,	vultis,	volunt.
We are unwilling,		Nolumus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
We are more willing,		Malumus,	mavultis,	malunt.
We eat,		Edimus,	editis or estis,	edunt.
We Go,		Imus,	itis,	eunt.
We are made or become,		Fimus,	fitis,	fiunt.
We bear or suffer,		Ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt.
We are born or suffered,		Ferimur,	ferimini,	feruntur.

## Pr. Imperfect Tense.

I went or did go, I-bam, -bas, -bat, -bamus, -batis, -bant: so Capie-bam, &c.

## Future Tense.

I shall or will go, Ibo, Ibis, Ibit, Ibimus, Ibitis, Ibunt.  
I will take, Capi-am, -es, -et, -emus, -etis, -ent.

\* These following are also varied like *Capio*, in all the Tenses of the present Root; viz. *Cupio*, *facio*, *fodio*, *ugio*, *jacio*; and *lacio*, *pario*, *quatio*, *rapio*, *sapio*; also *specio*; and *gravior*, *morior*, *orior*, *patior*. *Potitur* and *Poterer*, from *Potior*, are also sometimes read.

Yet *Cupiret*, *fodiri*, *parire*, *aggre-*  
*tur*; *emoriri* and *adoritur* are found

in Authors. *Oriri* always.

† It's Compound *Aufero*, for better sound's sake, thus varies it's first Syllable; *Aufero*, *abstuli*, *ablatus*: And *Affero*, *attuli*, *allatum*; *confero*, *contuli*, *collatum*; *Differo*, *distuli*, *dilatatum*; *Effero*, *extuli*, *elatum*; *Infero*, *intuli*, *illatum*; *Offero*, *obtuli*, *oblatum*; *Suffero*, *sustuli*, *sublatum*.

‡ *Queo* is declined like *Eo*.

SUBJUNC.

# SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

25

<i>I take,</i>	Capi-am,-as,-at.	Pl. -amus,-atis,-ant.
<i>I am willing,</i>	Vel-im,	} -is,-it. Pl. -imus,-itis,-int.
<i>I am unwilling,</i>	Nol-im,	
<i>I am more willing,</i>	Mal-im,	

## Preterimperfect-Tense.

<i>I took, or did take,</i>	Caper-em,	} -es,-et. Pl. -emus,-etis,-ent.
<i>I was willing,</i>	Vell-em,	
<i>I was unwilling,</i>	Noll-em,	
<i>I was more willing,</i>	Mall-em,	
<i>I did eat,</i>	{ Eder-em, or Eff-em,	} [-entur.]
<i>I was made or become,</i>	Fier-em,	
<i>I bore or suffered,</i>	Ferr-em,	
<i>I was born or suffered,</i>	Ferr-er, -eris or -ere, -etur.	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Take thou,</i>	Cape,	capito.	} Plural.	{ capite,	capiunto.
<i>Be thou unwilling,</i>	Noli, nolito,			{ Noli-te,-tôte,	
<i>Eat thou,</i>	{ Ede,edito, edito. Es, esto, esto.			{ Edi-te,-tôte,	{ edunto.
<i>Go thou,</i>	I, ito,	ito.		{ Ite, itôte,	eunto.
<i>Be thou made, &amp;c.</i>	Fito,	fito.		{ Fite, fitôte,	fiunto.
<i>Bear thou, &amp;c.</i>	Fer, fertor, fertor.			{ Ferte, fertôte,	ferunto.
<i>Be thou born, &amp;c.</i>	Ferre, fertor, fertor.			{ ferimini,	feruntor.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

### Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Capere,	} to	{ take.
Velle,		{ be willing.
Nolle,		{ be unwilling.
Malle,		{ be more willing.
Edere or esse,	}	{ eat.
Fieri,		{ be made or become.
Ferre,		{ bear or suffer.
Ferri,		{ be born or suffered.

The other Tenses in each Mood are regular, according to their respective Conjugations.

*Volo* and *Malo* have no Imperative Mood.

D

A PAR.

**A** PARTICIPLE is an *Adjective* which is derived of a *Verb*, and partakes of the *Signification*, *Tense*, and *Force* of a *Verb*.\*

There are *four* Participles belonging to most Verbs ; namely,

*Two* signifying *Actively* :

One of the { Present Tense ; as, *amans*, loving ;  
Future in *rus* ; as *amaturus*, about to love :

And *Two* signifying *passively* ;

One of the { Preterperfect Tense ; as, *Amatus*, loved ;  
Future in *dus* ; as, *amandus*, to be loved.

A Participle of the Present Tense hath it's *English* ending in *ing* ; as, *loving* ; and it's *Latin* in *ans* or *ens* ; as, *Amans*, *docens*.

A Participle of the Preter Tense hath it's *English* ending in *d*, *n*, or, *t* ; as, *loved*, *seen*, *knit* ; and it's *Latin* in *tus*, *sus*, *xus* ; as, *Amatus*, *visus*, *nexus* ; and one in *uus* ; as, *Mortuus*.

They are *formed* and *declined* as beforementioned in the Verb.

Participles may also frequently, as Nouns Adjectives, form *Degrees* of *Comparison* ; as, *Amans*, *amantior*, *amantissimus*.

\* Participles when they lose their *Signification*, *Time* and *Force* of a Verb, are called *Participials* ; thus, *Memorandus*, a Participle, signifies

to be mentioned hereafter ; but being a *Participial*, signifies *memorable*, or *fit to be mentioned*, without any respect to time.





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## Of the Undeclined Parts of SPEECH:

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### OF AN ADVERB.



**N** ADVERB is a Word which being joined to a *Noun*, *Verb*, or other *Adverb*, expresses either some *Circumstance* of *Place*, *Time* or *Order*, &c. or else some *Quality* or *Manner* of their Signification; as, *Ibi Reges olim vixerunt*, Kings formerly lived there. *Bene doctus*, well taught. *Bene scribis*, thou writest well. *Valde bene*, very well.

Adverbs of *Place* answer to the Questions, *where?* *whither?* *whitherward?* *from whence?* *which way?* &c.

Adverbs of *Time* answer these Questions; *when?* *how long?* *how often?* &c.

Other Adverbs denote *Order*, *Quality*, *Certainty*, *Contingence*, *Negation*, *Prohibition*, *Swearing*, *Explaining*, *Separation*, *Joining together*, *Indication* or *Pointing*, *Interrogation*, *Excess*, *Defect*, *Preference*, *Likeness* or *Equality*, *Unlikeness* or *Inequality*, *Abatement*, and *Exclusion*. See the Appendix.

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### OF A CONJUNCTION.

**A** CONJUNCTION is a Word which joins *Sentences*, and *Clauses* or *Parts* of a Sentence; so as to shew the Manner of their Dependence, and the *Relation* they have one to another.

Conjunctions are either *Copulative*, *Disjunctive*, *Concessive*, *Adversative*, *Causal*, *Illative*, *Final* or *Perfective*, *Conditional*, *Exceptive* or *Restrictive*, *Diminutive*, *Suspensive* or *Dubitative*, *Expletive*, *Ordinative*, or *Declarative*. See the Appendix.

**A** PREPOSITION is a Word, which is set before *Nouns*, either in *Apposition*, to govern them ; as, *ad patrem* ; or before *Nouns*, *Verbs* and *Adverbs*, in *Composition*, often altering their Signification ; as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

There are *fifty one* Prepositions all used in *Apposition* ; some of which govern an *Accusative Case* only, some an *Ablative* only, and some *both*.

These 32 Prepositions require an *Accusative Case*.

*Ad*, to, at, against, after, in order to.

*Adversus*, } against, towards, to.  
*Adversum*, }

*Ante*, before, above.

*Apud*, at, with one in a place, near.

*Circa*, about, (round) } concerning,

*Circum*, about, (nigh) } among.

*Circiter*, about [near some time.]

*Cis*, on this Side.

*Citra*, on this Side, before, without.

*Contra*, against, overagainst, towards.

*Erga*, towards, against, to.

*Extra*, without, beyond, except.

*Infra*, beneath, below.

*Inter*, between, among, during, in.

• *Intra*, within

*Juxta*, near, by, hard by, according to.

*Ob*, for, because of, upon the account of.

*Penes*, in the Power or keeping of, with, in.

*Per*, by, through, by means of, in.

*Pone*, behind, after.

*Post*, after, behind, since.

*Praeter*, except, besides, contrary to, above.

*Prope*, near to.

*Propter*, for, by reason of, near, by the Side of.

*Secundum*, according to, next after.

*Secus*, by, close by.

*Supra*, above, over, besides.

*Trans*, beyond, over, or on the further Side.

*Ultra*, beyond, further than.

*Versus*, towards.

*Usque*, or *usque ad*, to, as far as.

These 14 Prepositions govern an *Ablative Case*.

*A*, }  
*Ab*, } from, by, after, of, &c.  
*Abs*, }

*Absque*, but for, were it not for.

*Coram*, before, or in Presence of.

*Cum*, with, together with.

*De*, of, about or concerning, from.

*E*, } of, out of, from, after, ac-

*Ex*, } cording to.

*Palam*, with the knowledge of, in sight of.

*Prae*, before, in Comparison of, for, through, because of, or out of.

*Pro*, for, instead of, according to, considering.

*Sine*, without.

*Tenus*, up to, as far as.

*Tenus* governs either a *Genitive* or *Ablative Plural*; but an *Ablative Singular* only.

Both *Tenus* and *Versus* are set after the Case they govern: so are *Penes* and *Usque* sometimes.

These 5 govern both an *Acc.* and *Ablative*.

*In* in, into, and *Sub* under, signifying Motion, govern an *Accusative*, otherwise an *Ablative*.

*Super*, upon, governs both Cases.

So do *subter* under, and *clam*, unknown to, indifferently.

See the Appendix.

**A**N INTERJECTION \* is a Word thrown into Discourse, to signify some *sudden Passion*, or *Emotion* of the Mind :

Some express { *Rejoycing*; as, *evax*, ho brave ; *io*, huzzah.  
*Grieving*; as, *ah*, o, *oh*, ah ; *ehcu*, alas ; *hei*, woe's me.  
*Laughing*; as, *ha ha he*, oh ho ho.  
*Crying*; as, *hoi*, *hei*, o dear, o dear.  
*Wishing*; as, *Utinam*, that I could ; *osi*, o that.  
*Rejecting*; as, *bat*, *bau*, pish, shah ; *apage*, away, begone.  
*Praising*; as, *eu*, well said ; *euge*, well done.  
*Condemning*; as, *phy*, phough ; *fy*, *vah*, for shame.  
*Admiring*; as, o, *proh*, o, oh, *babae*, *papae*, strange, wonderful.  
*Deriding*; as, *hem*, *bui*, anon, heiday ; *ehe*, *eheu*, well-a day, lackaday.  
*Calling*; as. *eho*, *soho* ; *heus*, hark ye.  
*Silence*; as, *au*, *pax*, 'ft, hush, peace.  
N. B. *Atat* expresses fear; *væ*, anger.

## NOTES.

Some Interjections have various Significations, and express different Passions; as, *Hem*, in good Authors, expresses *Joy*, *Surprize*, *Disturbance* and *Anger*.

Some of them are *natural Sounds*, common to all Languages.

*Nouns* are sometimes used for In-

terjections; as, *Malum*, with a Mischiefe; *infandum*, o shame, fy, fy; *miserum*, O wretched; *Nefas*, O the Villany,


\* An Interjection is a short Sentence comprehended in one Word; as, *Heu*, alas; *i. e.* 'tis a sad case, I'm grieved for it.





# T H E A P P E N D I X.

## Of the ~~parts~~ of S P E E C H.

1.  Rammarians in constituting *Eight Parts* of Speech, have not kept strictly to the Order of Nature: For *Speech* being the Expression of our *Thoughts*, and there being nothing in the world to think of but; 1) *Things*; 2) some *Kind*, *Sort* or *Manner*, &c. of *Things*; 3) the *Actions* of *Things*; 4) Some *Manner*, *Quality*, or *Circumstance* of those *Actions*: Therefore *Four Parts* might have been sufficient: Viz. *Nouns*, [or *Substantives*] *Adnouns* [or *Adjectives*] *Verbs*, and the *undeclined Particles*.

2. *Kind* and *Figure*, belong to most Parts of Speech: As to it's *Kind* or *Species*, a Word is either *Primitive* or *Derivative*: As to its *Figure*, it is either *Simple* or *Compound*.

3. *Number*, and *Person* belong to every declinable Part of Speech.

## O F A N O U N.

A Noun Substantive generally has, or may have the Sign *A*, *an* or *The*, before it in English; as, *a Book*, *an Inch*, *the School*. Except *proper Names*, with some other Particulars; most of which cannot sometimes admit of these Signs; as, *Patience is a Virtue*. *Virtue is an Ornament*: But these Signs before an Adjective only, make no Sense: as, *a great*.

*A* is used in English before a *Consonant*, *an* before a *Vowel*, or *H* not aspirated, and generally extend the Signification of a Noun to *any one*, and so to *all* (one by one) of it's Kind; as, *I hear a Sound*: But *The* commonly restrains it's Signification to some known particular signified; and thereby makes a *common* Noun equivalent to a *proper*; as, *I hear the Sound of a Trumpet*.

N. B. When a *proper Name* is applied to many, it becomes a *Common*; as, *Duodecim Caesares*, the twelve Cæsars.

An Adjective makes no Sense in any Sentence, without being joined to a Substantive, expressed or understood; as, *We are prone to many*: But a Substantive doth without an Adjective; as, *we are prone to Vices*.

*Adjectives* are said to be put *substantively*, when their Substantives are not expressed; as, *Boni* [homines] *sunt felices* [homines.] *The good* [Men] *are happy* [Men]; *Resist the evil* [Thing] *and choose the good* [Thing.] *He has hit the white* [Mark.]

## Of Number.

1. **S**OME Substantives of the *Singular* signify *more than one*; as *Plebs*, the Commonalty: And some of the *Plural* Number signify but *one Thing*; as, *Athenae*, the City Athens; *Nuptiae*, a Marriage.

2. Some Nouns have but *one Number*; (viz.) proper Names of *Persons*, and of most *Places*; and most Names of *Virtues*, *Vices*, *Diseases*, *Ages*, *Arts*, *Herbs*, *Liquors*, *Concreted Juices*, *Metals*, *Gums*, *Grains*, *Spices*, with many particular Nouns; as, *Coenum*, Dirt; *Virus*, Poison, by *Nature* want the *Plural Number*, and others by *Use*; as, *nemo*, no body, &c.

3. These following want the *Singular*; (viz.) Names of *Heathenish Feasts*, and several Names of *Places*, and *Cities*, with *Cardinal Nouns* of Number; except *unus*, one, and *Mille*, a Thousand, the Substantive; Also *Distributives*; as, *singuli*, every; *bini*, two by two; *terni*, by three and three; and these Adjectives, *ambo*, both; *pauci*, a few; *Quoteni*, how many, with the Names of *Roman Tribes*, and the ancient *Inhabitants* of Countries, with many other particular Nouns, which will best appear in an *Alphabetical Catalogue*.

4. Some Names of *Cities* have *both Numbers*, which may be used indifferently; as, *Thebe*, *Thebae*.

## Of Case.

1. **M**ANY Nouns want several Cases: Some have only *one Case*; as, *In-ficiat*, a Denial; *astu*, by Craft: Others *two*; as, *Suppetiae*, *Suppetiat*, Aid.

2. Some have but *one Termination*, and but *three Cases*; (viz.) *N. V. Ac.* as, *Fas*, right; *Grates*, Thanks; &c. together with most Nouns of the *Fifth Declension* in the *Plural Number*.

3. All Nouns in *u* of the *Fourth Declension* in the *Singular Number*, and *Cardinal Nouns* of Number, between *three* and an *Hundred*, have but *one Termination* for all Cases; as, *Cornu*, a Horn; *Quatuor*, four; *quinque*, five.

N. B. A Noun having but *one Termination* for all its Cases, is called an *undeclinable Noun*.

## Of Gender.

1. **N**OUNS *undeclinable* in the *Singular*; as, *Cornu*: and any Words put for *themselves*, that is to signify the *Word* and not the *Thing*, &c. are said to be of the *Neuter Gender*; as, *Rex* derivatum est a *Rego*.

2. Also *Verbs* and *Adverbs* put for *Nouns*, are used in the *Neuter Gender*; as, *Scire tuum. aliud cras*.

3. Some Nouns are *Masculine* in the *Singular*, and *Masculine* and *Neuter* in the *Plural*: as, *loc-us*, a Place; *Joc-us*, a Jest; Pl. *-i* and *-a*: Or only *Neuter*; as, *Carbasus*, *M.* and *F.* fine Linnen; Pl. *Carbasa*.

4. Some are *Neuter* in the *Singular*, and in the *Plural* either *Masculine*; as, *Coel-um*, Heaven; &c. Pl. *-i*: or *Feminine*; as, *Delici-um*, Delight; Pl. *-ae*: Or *Masculine* and *Neuter*; as, *Fraen-um*, a Bridle; *Rastr-um*, a Rake; Pl. *-i* and *-a*.

5. Some Substantives are *Neuters* both by *Termination* and *Use*; tho' by *Signification* *Masculine*, or *Feminine*; as, *Jumentum*, a Beast of Labour; *Mancipium*, a Captive or Slave; *Prostitutum* a common Harlot; *Scortum*, a Whore; &c.

## The APPENDIX.

### Of the First Declension.

1. **L**ATIN Nouns of this Declension end all in *a*.

2. The Genitive Case Singular of the First Declension formerly ended in *ai*; as, *Lunai*, for *Lunae*; and sometimes in *as*; as, *auras*, for *aurae*. The Termination *as* is still retained in *Familia*, when it is compounded; as, *G. Patris-familias*.

3. To this Declension belong three Sorts of *Greek Nouns*: The Nominative of the first ends in *as*; as, *Æneas*; The second in *es*; as, *Anchises*, both of the Masculine Gender, and the third in *e*, of the Feminine, as, *Penelope*; and are thus declined.

	Nom.	Voc.	Gen.	Acc.	Dat.	Abl.
Æne	-as,	a,	ae,	an or am,	ae,	a,
Anchis	-es,	e,	ae,	en,	ae,	e, or a.
Penelop-e,	e,	es,	en,	e,	e,	

Both these in *es* and *e* are found sometimes to have the Accusative in *em*.

Note, sometimes *arum* is contracted into *um*; as, *Coelicolum* for *Coelico-larum*.

### Of the Second Declension.

1. **N**OUNS of the Second Declension end in *er*, *ir*, *us* or *um*.

2. Only *Vir* and it's Compounds end in *ir*.

3. To this Declension belong certain *Greek Nouns*, in *os*, and *on*; and are thus declined.

In *os* short thus.

Nom. *Delos*.

Voc. *Dele*.

Gen. *Deli*.

Acc. *Delum, Delon*.

Dat. } *Delo*.

Abl. }

In *os* long thus,

N. } *Athos*.

V. }

G. *Atho*.

A. *Athon, Atho*.

D. } *Atho*.

A. }

In *on* thus.

N. } *Ilion*.

V. }

G. *Ilii*.

A. *Ilion, Ilium*.

D. } *Ilio*.

A. }

Many *Greek Nouns* of this Declension change *os*, and *on*, into *us*, and *um*; and are regularly declined.

4. *Orpheus* has a peculiar way of declining; Thus, Nom. *Orpheus*. V. *Orpheu*. G. *Orph-ei, -ii, -eos*. Acc. *Orphe-um, -on, -a*. Dat. *Orph-eo, -ei, -ii*. Ab. *Orph-eo*.

Some other *Greek Names* also form their Vocative in *eu*; as, *Macareus*. V. *-eu*.

5. Some Words have *orum* in the Genitive Case Plural sometimes contracted into *um*, by Syncope; as, *Deum*, for *Deorum*; *talentum* for *talentorum*. Sometimes *i* for *ii* in the Genitive Singular; as, *negoti*, for *negotii*.

### Of the Third Declension.

1. **T**HE third Declension has ten final Letters in the Nominative; viz. *a, e, o, c, l, n, r, s, t, x*; as, *Problema, Altare, Leo, Lac, Animal, Flumen, Honor, Nubes, Caput, Rex*: Some add the Letter *d*, which is only the Termination of *Foreign Words*; as, *David, Bogud*.

Some *Greek Names* of the third Declension form their Vocative different from their Nom. as, N. *Phyllis*. V. *Phylli*. N. *Achilles*. V. *Achille*.

2. To



2. To know the *Genitive Case* of the third Declension generally.

Nom.	Gen.		Nom.	Gen.	
a,	atis;	as,	Poem -a,	-atis,	a Poem.
e,	is;		Mar -e,	-is,	the Sea.
o,	onis;		Carb -o,	-onis,	a Coal.
do,	dinis;		Car -do,	-dinis,	a Hinge.
go,	ginis;		Vir -go,	-ginis,	a Virgin.
ac,	actis;		L -ac,	-actis,	Milk.
ec,	ecis;		Hal -ec,	-ecis,	a Herring.
as,	atis;		Piet -as,	-atis,	Piety.
es,	is;		Nub -es,	-is,	a Cloud.
is,	is;		Menf -is,	-is,	a Month.
os,	otis;		Nep -os,	-otis,	a Grandson.
us,	{ eris; oris; uris;	Monosyllable.	Mun -us,	-eris,	a Gift.
men,	minis;		Lep -us,	-oris,	a Hare.
Compounds of Cano,	{ and Neuters in n, make inis;		Cr -us,	-uris,	the Leg.
			Cri -men,	-minis,	a Fault.
l,	{ take is;		Tibic -en,	-inis,	a Piper.
u,			Nom -en,	-inis,	a Name.
r,	{ ter, tris;		Sal,	-is,	Salt.
ter,			Splen	-is,	the Milt.
n,	{ tis;		Ver	-is,	the Spring.
r,			Pa -ter,	-tris,	a Father.
bs,	bis;		Fron -s,	-tis,	a Forehead.
ps,	pis;		Par -s,	-tis,	a Part.
eps,	ipis, not Monosyl.		Scro -bs,	-bit,	a Ditch.
put,	pitis;		Sti -ps,	-pis,	Wages.
x,	{ cis; gis;		Forc -eps,	-ipis,	Tongs.
ex,	icis, not Monosyl.		Ca -put,	-pitis,	the Head.
			Fa -x,	-cis,	a Torch.
			Le -x,	-gis,	a Law.
			Cul -ex,	-icis,	a Gnat.

From these are several Exceptions. See the Supplement to *Lowe's* Gram. page 8. or *Practical Grammar*, page 72.

## Of the *Accusative Singular*.

1. THESE end only in *im*; *Amussis*, *Buris*, *Cannabis*, *Cucumis*, (not increasing) *Gummi*, *Magudaris*, *Mephitis*, *Ravis*, *Securis*, *Sinapis*, *Sitis*, *Tuffis*, *Vis*: But *Cucumin*. Pliny. To these may be added proper Names that end in *is*: (1) Names of *Cities* and other *Places*; as, *Bilbilis* and *Syrtis*: (2) Names of *Rivers*; as, *Tiberis*: (3) Names of *Gods*; as, *Anubis*, also *Haeres-is*, *-im*, and *-in*; and *Maeo-tis*. Ac. *Maeo-tim*, *-tin*, *-tidem*, *-tida*. Poets sometimes use *in* for *im*. Greek Nouns in *ys* make the Acc. usually in *yn*, or *ym*: except *Chlamys*, which makes *Chlamydem*.

2. These make *em* generally, *im* rarely; *Aqualis*, *Clavis*, *Cutis*, *Febris*, *Lens*, (lentis,) *Navis*, *Pars*, *Pelvis*, *Sementis*, *Strigilis*.

3. Some *im* generally, *em* rarely; these are *Puppis*, *Restis*, *Turris*.

N. B. *Avim*, *Aurim*, *Cratim*, *Messim*, *Ovim*, *Partim*, *Pellim*, *Pessim*, *Praesepim*, *Ratim*, *Vallim*, *Vitim*, &c. are used by ancient Authors; but they are more proper for Observation than Imitation.

Of the *Ablative Singular*.

1. **N**Euters ending in *al*, *ar*, and *e* make their Ablative end only in *i*; Except *Far*, *Gaufape*, *Hepar*, *Jubar*, *Laquear*, *Nectar*, *Par*, *Compar*, and all proper Names in *e*; as, *Praenesie*, which make *e* only.

*Mare* has *e* often among the Poets; and *Rete* the Ablative, is supposed to come from the old Nominative *Retis*.

2. *Canalis*, *Securis*, and all those Words whose Accusative ends only in *im* or *in* or in both, make their Ablative only in *i*; as, *Haeresi*, *Vi*, &c. except *Boetis*, and *Cannabis*, which are found both in *e* and *i*; and *Sinapis* in *e* only.

3. Those which make *em* or *im* in the Accusative, make their Ablative in *e* or *i*, indifferently: Except *Cutis* and *Restis*, which make *e* only; *Bipennis*, *Sementis*, and *Strigilis*, *i* generally.

*Continens*, *Finis*, *Occiput*, *Rus*, *Supellex*, and *Vestis*, have both Terminations.

4. These end in *e* generally; *i* rarely; viz. *Amnis*, *Anguis*, *Avis*, *Bilis*, *Civis*, *Classis*, *Collis*, *Convallis*, *Fustis*, *Ignis*, *Imber*, *Labis*, *Lapis*, *Lux*, *Messis*, *Onus*, *Orbis*, *Navis*, *Pars*, *Pelvis*, *Postis*, *Pappis*, *Seges*, *Sordes*, *Sors*, *Vestis*, and *Unguis*: To which add *Tempus*, and *Vesper*.

Of the *Nominative*, *Vocative*, and *Accusative Plural*.

1. **S**ometimes these Cases end in *eis* or *is*, of such Words whose Genitive Plural ends in *ium*.

2. Words of the Neuter Gender that end in *i* only in the Ablative Singular make the *Nom. Voc.* and *Acc. Plural* in *ia*.

Those that end in *e* only, make *a* only: Except *Laquearia*.

Of the *Genitive Plural*.

**G**ENTILES in *as* or *is*, make *ium*; as, *Arpinas*, *Arpinatium*, one of *Arpinum*; *Samnis*, *Samnitium*, a *Samnite*.

2. *Disyllables* not increasing make the Genitive Plural in *ium*: Except *Canis*, *Panis*, *Frater*, *Mater*, *Pater*, *Senex*, and *Vates*: *Apis* makes both *Apum* and *Apium*.

3. Words of *two* or *more Syllables* that end in *two Consonants*, or a *double one* make *ium*. Except *Hyems*, *Judex*, and *Parens*: Yet *Parentium* is read.

To which may be added *Caelebs*, *Confors*, *Forceps*, and the other Compounds of *Casio*, in *Ceps*, and the Compounds of *Facio*, in *Fex*, which make *um*: But these are properly Adjectives.

4. *Monosyllables* that end in *two Consonants*, or a *double one* make their Genitive Plural in *ium*; as, *Ars*, *Artium*; *Faux*, *Faucium*. To which add *As*, *Bes*, *Cor*, *Cos*, *Dis*, *dos*, *Glis*, (*gliris*,) *Lar*, *lis*, *Mar*, *Mus*, *Os*, (*ossis*), *Par*, *Sal*, *Vas*, (*vadis*;) Except *Greek Nouns*, which make the Genitive Plural in *um*, whether they be *Monosyllables* or *Poly syllables*; as, *Gryps*, *Grypum*; *Cyclops*, *Cyclopum*.

*Bos* makes *Boſum*; *Dat. Bôbus* or *bûbus*: So *ſûbus* for *ſuibus*. *Lucret.*

From these that end in *x* are excepted; *Dux*, *Grex*, *Lex*, *Nux*, *Rex*, *Vox*, *Strix*, *Phrix*, and *Thrax*. *Frugum*, and *Precum*, are from the Obsolete Nouns *Frux*, and *Prex*.

5. Those Nouns that make *i* only in the Ablative Singular, make the Genitive Plural in *ium*.

6. Several of those Genitives Plural that end in *ium*, are *Syncopated* by the Poets; as, *Amantûm* for *amantium*, *Mensûm*, for *Mensium*.

*Ales* makes *Alituum* commonly; and *Caclites* makes *Caclituum*.

7. The Genitive Plural of Words that want the *Nom. Sing.* or the *Singular Number*, is known by forming or imagining a *regular Nom. Sing.* But *Opes*, as if from *Ops*, makes *opum*.

Greek Nouns of this Declension are of many Endings, and are variously declined. (See *Shaw's Grammar*.)

Nouns in *ma* have frequently *is* in the *Dat.* and *Abl. Plural*; as, *Poema*, *Poematis*, or *Poematiſus*.

## Of the Fourth Declension.

1. THE Genitive is found to end in *uis*, in some Authors; as, *ejus ſalivam eſſe Fructus Venenum*. Varro.

2. Theſe Genitives, *Tumulti*, *Ornati*, are read in ſome Authors; and *Adventus*, *Fructus*, *Senatus*, *Queſtus*, are alſo ſaid to make their Genitives ſometimes in *i*.

3. Sometimes the Dative Singular is found in *u*.

4. The Genitive Plural is ſometimes contracted; as, *Currim* for *Currium*.

## Of the Fifth Declension.

Nouns of this Declenſion are not above fifty.

The Genitive Singular is ſometimes found in *ii*, *es*, or *e*; as, *Munera lætitiæque dii*. Virgil.

*Equites verò daturus illius dies poenas*. Cicero.

*Vix decimâ parte die reliquâ*. Saluſt.

The Dative is alſo ſometimes found in *e*.

To know the Declenſion of a *Subſtantive* by the ending of the Nominative.

**RES**, *Spes*, *Fides*, with all Nouns ending in *ies*, are of the FIFTH.

Thoſe in *u*, *tus*, *ſus*, *xus*, are of the FOURTH.

In *ir*, *um*, *ſter*, *ander*, and *us*, not of the fourth, are of the SECOND.

Nouns in *a* are of the FIRST.

And Nouns in *ma*, and all others are of the THIRD.

Except ſeveral Particulars in the Supplement to *Lowc's Gram.* page 6 & 7.

## Remarks on the DECLENSIONS.

1. SOME Nouns change their Declenſion in the Plural; as, *vas*, *vaſis*. Pl. *vaſa*, *vaſorum*.

2. Nouns compounded are declined as they are when ſimple: Except when a Subſtantive, by being compounded, becomes an Adjective; and then they are declined like other Adjectives of the ſame Termination; as, *Exanguis*, Bloodleſs, declined like *mollis*; *unimanus*, one-handed, like *Durus*: And *angiportus*, a Subſtantive both of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion, tho' *Portus* be only of the fourth.

3. When a Noun is compounded with another Noun, both being in the Nominative, they are to be declined in their ſimple Parts; as, N. *Reſpublica*. G. *Reipublicæ*, &c. But when one is an Oblique Caſe, that Caſe is not varied; as, *Juriſconſultus*. G. *Juriſconſulti*. But *Alteruter*. G. *Alterutrius*, rarely *Alteriuſutrius*; and *Olusatrum*. G. *Olusatri*, Sometimes *Olerisatri*; and *Leopardus*, *Leopardi*: Alſo *Duo*, when compounded with another Noun of Number, is not varied; as, *Duodecimus*, *Duodevigintiſimus*, &c.



## Of Compound Pronouns.

**P**RONOUN are often *Compounded*, either with *Nouns*; as, *Aliquis*, of *alius*, and *quis*; or with *Pronouns*; as, *Quisquis*, *istic*; or with *Verbs*; as, *Quivis*, *Quilibet*; or with *Adverbs*; as, *Quisquam*, *eccum*, *ellum*; or *Conjunctions*; as, *Siquis*, *Quisnam*; or with the *Syllabic Adjections*, *Met*, *te*, *ce*, *pte*, *cine*, *nam*, *dem*, *dam*, *piam*, *quam*, or *cunque*; as, *Egomet*, *Tute*, *Quispian*, &c.

Simple Pronouns. } Compounded and Declined.

**Ego.** Nom. *Egomet*. G. *Meimet*. Acc. and Ab. *Memet*. D. *Mihimet*. Pl. *Nofmet*. I my self.

*Egoipse*, *Meiipfius*; &c. in all Cases: But more elegant Writers separate them, by putting *ipse* in the *Nominative*, when it may be the *Nominative* to the Verb, whatever Case the other Pronouns may be; as, *mih i pfe placeo*, I please my self. So *tu ipse*. &c.

**Tu.** *Tute*, *tutemet*, thou thy self: *Vofmet*, ye your selves.

**Sui.** *Sibimet*. *Semet*, him,— her self. Sometimes *ipse* is put after *met*; as, *Egometipfe*, I my Self.

**Hic.** *Hicce*, *haecce*, *hocce*. *hujufce*. Pl. *Hifce*, this, that.

*Hiccine*, *haeccine*, *hoccine*. Acc. *hunccine*, *hanccine*, *hoccine*. Ab. *hoccine*, *haccine*, *hoccine*. Pl. *Haeccine*, This?

*Ist-ic*, or *Isth-ic*, *-aec*, *-oc*, or *uc*. Acc. *-unc*, *-anc*, *-oc*, or *uc*. Ab. *-oc*, *-ac*, *-oc*. Neuter Pl. *-aec*, the self same. So *illic*, he.

**Is.** *Idem*, *eadem*, *idem*, the same, is declined like *is*, *ea*, *id*, in all Cases; only *m* is changed into *n*, before *dem*; as, *eundem*, not *eumdem*.

Of *Ecce* and *Is* is compounded Acc. *eccum*, *eccam*, look here he, —She is. Pl. *Eccos*, *eccas*,

Of *En* and *ille*; *ellum*, *ellam*, there he comes, there she comes. Pl. *Ellos*, *ellas*.

**Qui.** *Quidam*, *quaedam*, *quoddam*, or *quiddam*, &c. some one. But it changes *m* before *dam* into *n*; as, *Quendam*, *quorundam*, &c.

*Quivis*, *quaevis*, *quodvis*, or *quidvis*, &c.

*Quilibet*, *quaelibet*, *quodlibet*, or *Quidlibet*, &c. } any, who, which, or what you please.

*Quicunque*, *quaecunque*, *quodcunque*, &c. whosoever, any.

Quis.

Quis.

*Quisquis, Quicquid.* } Acc. *Quicquid.* Ab. { *Quoquo, Quoqua, Quoquo.* } whosoever, [ver, what-  
soever.

Yet in Authors we sometimes find the other Cases, both Singular and Plural.

*Quisnam, quaenam, quodnam, or quidnam, &c.* who, which, what.

*Quisque, quaeque, quodque, or quidque, &c.* every one, all.

*Quotusquisque.* Ac. *quotumquemque.* D. *quotocuique,* what one among many.

*Quisquam, quaequam, quodquam, quidquam, or quicquam, &c.* any. But Acc. *quenquam*: Yet *quemquam* is sometimes used.

*Quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam, quidpiam, or quippiam, &c.* any.

*Unusquisque, unaquaeque, unumquodque, or -quidque, &c.* every one.

So *unusquispiam,* any one in particular.

*Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod, or aliquid, &c.* somebody, any.

*Nunquis, nunquam, nunquod, or nunquid, &c.* is there any?

*Siquis, siqua, siquod, or siquid, &c.* if there be any.

*Nequis, nequa, nequod, or nequid, &c.* lest any.

*Ecquis, ecqua, or ecquae, ecquod, or ecquid, &c.* whether any.

Ille.

*Illic,* as before.

Iste.

*Istic, or Isthic,* as before.

Ipsē.

*Ipsemet,* he himself.

Meus.

*Meus, tuus, &c.* have sometimes the Syllabic Adjection *pte,* added in the Ablative; as, *meapte,* of or for my own; *Tuapte,* of thy own; *Suapte* or *suamet,* of his or their own; *nostrapte,* of or by our own.

The Syllabic Adjections *met, te, ce, pte, cine,* serve to render the Signification of the Pronoun more pointed and Emphatical.

Of *modus* a Manner, and *is, hic, iste,* and *quis,* are compounded these Genitives, *Ejusmodi,* of that Sort; *hujusmodi,* of this Sort; *istiusmodi,* of that Sort; *cujusmodi,* of which Sort or Kind: And sometimes with the Syllable *ce* in the middle; as, *ejuscemodi, hujuscemodi, &c.*

*Cum,* with, is join'd to the end of these Ablatives, *me, te, se, nobis, vobis, quo, qui* and *quibus,* when it's English comes immediately before them; as, *mecum,* with me; *tecum,* with thee; *secum,* with him; &c. Yet in Poets we read *cum quibus* for *quibuscum.*

Of

## Of Gerunds, Supines, and other Verbals.

SOME Grammarians give the following Account of Gerunds and Supines, viz. Gerunds and Supines are verbal Nouns Substantive; the Gerunds are of the second Declension; thus, N. Solvendum. G. Solvendi causa. Acc. ad Solvendum. D. Solvendo non est aptus. Abl. in Solvendo.

They are called Gerunds, because they treat, *de rebus Gerendis*, of Things to be done; and like other Nouns sometimes take after them a Genitive: Hence we say, *Gratia videndi illorum*, or *illos*. Supines are Substantives of the fourth Declension, Sing. thus, N. visum est. G. wanting. Ac. visum iri. or *eo sc. ad*. D. visu mirabile. Ab. visu foedum. *sc. in*. They are called Supines, (i. e.) Negligents; because in the Language there's no great call for them; in as much as what they do, may be done by other Words, as [Veniunt] Spectatum, may be varied by, *ut Spectent; spectandi Causa; ad Spectandum, spectaturi*, &c. wherefore it happens that so few Supines are to be met with in the Classics; in reading which, all that the accurate Richard Johnson observed, did not amount to above an hundred and sixty.

From the Supines of several Verbs, are formed other Nouns, called Supinals, ending in *tur, tio*; and *tor*, which signifying a Female, is changed into *trix*; as, *Monitus, Monitio*, a Warning; *Monitor*, an Admonisher; *Monitrix*, she that advises. From Verbs are formed divers other Nouns, some more, and some less; as, from *moneo*, is formed *moneta*, Money; *Monile*, a Bracelet; *Monimen*, a Warning; *Monimentum*, a Monument, or Tomb; *Monitum*, an Admonition; &c. From some of these last, are also several other Nouns deriv'd, which may be learnt by Use and Observation. See a Dictionary.

Some deriv'd from Verbs, end in *a*, and signify a Male or Female; as, *Scriba*, a Scribe, from *scribo*, to write: Some in *bilis*; as, *flebilis*, to be lamented; and *Bundus*; as, *venerabundus*, Worshipping: Others in *ax*; as, *edax*, a great Eater, from *Edo* to eat, besides a great Number more of Verbals, having other Terminations. See Lowe's Vocab. page 28 and 29.

## Defective Verbs.

THERE are two Sorts of Verbs Defective.

1. Such as are only used in the Third Person singular, in all Moods and Tenses, and are therefore called Impersonals; as, *deceit* it becometh; thus, *Decet, decebat, decebit, deceat, deceret, decere, decuit, decuerat, decuerit, decuisset, decuisse*.\*

2. Such as are Defective in some Moods, Tenses, Numbers and Persons; and are these following.

Aio.

INDIC. Pres. aio, ais, ait. Pl. aiunt. Imperf. Aie-bam, -bas, -bat, -bamus, -batis, -bant. Perf. aisti, SUBJUNC. Pres. Aiam, aias, aiat. Pl. aiamus, aiant. IMP. ai, Part. Aiens, to say.

Amabo.

INDIC. Amabo, I pray thee.

Apagē.

IMP. Apagē. Pl. apagite, be gone.

Aufim.

SUBJ. Pres. Auf-im, -is, -it. Pl. -int, to dare,

Ave.

IMP. Av-e, -eto, -ete, -etote. INF. Pres. -ere, to hail or salute one.

Cedo.

IMP. Cedo. Pl. cedite, reach me, or tell.

Confit.

IND. Pres. Confit. SUBJ. Pres. confiat. IMP. confieret. INF. confieri, to be done. IND.



- Defit. IND. Pres. De-fit. Pl. -fiunt. SUBJ. Pres. -fiat. INF. -fierī, to be wanting.
- Es. IND. Pres. Es, est: estur, *Passive*. Pl. estis. SUBJ. Imp. ess-*em*, -*es*, -*et*. Pl. -*emus*, -*etis*, -*ent*. IMP. Es, esto. Pl. este, estote. INF. Pres. esse; *Passive*, essi, to eat.
- Explicit. IND. Pres. explicit. Part. explicitus, is finished or unfolds.
- Faxo. } SUBJ. Pres. and Fut. { Fax-o, } -is, -it. Pl. -int; for  
Faxim. } { Fax-im, }
- fecerim, and fecero. To see to it, do it, or grant.
- Forem. SUBJ. Imp. For-*em*, -*es*, -*et*. Pl. -*emus*, -*etis*, -*ent*. INF. fore, might be; used for *essem*, &c.
- Infio. IND. Pres. Infio, infit. Pl. infiunt, to begin, and say.
- Inquio. } IND. Pres. { Inqu,-io, } -is, -it, -imus, -itis, -iunt. Imp.  
Inquam. } { Inqu,-am, }
- inquirebat, inquirebant. Perf. inquisti, inquit. Fut. inquires. inquiet. SUBJ. Pres. inquiet. IMP. inque, inquito. Part. inquiens, to say.
- Meio. IND. Pres. Meio. IMP. meiite. INF. meire. Part. meiens, to make water.
- Ovat. IND. Pres. Ovat. SUBJ. Pres. ovet. Imp. ovaret. Part. ovans, to triumph.
- Quaeso. IND. Pres. Quaeso, quaesit. Pl. quaesumus. IMP. quaese. INF. quaesere. Part. quaesens, quaesendus, quaesitus, to beseech.
- Salveo. IND. Pres. Salveo. Fut. Salvebis. IMP. Salve, salveto; salvete, salvetote. INF. salvere, to hail or salute one.
- Vale. As, Salve, farewell.
- NB. Sis for si vis, if thou wilt. Sultis, i. e. si vultis. Age sis, i. e. Age si vis. Apagesis, i. e. Apage si vis. Videtis, i. e. Vide si vis. Sodes, i. e. Si audes. Cap sis, i. e. Cape si vis. &c. Duit for Dederit, in Comic Poets.

These four following are not used in the *present Root*; but are no where wanting in the *perfect Root*; nevertheless they are englished both like the *Present*, and *perfect Root*.

- Od-i. } To hate.  
Coep-i, } -eram, -erim, -ero, -issem, -isse, } To begin.  
Nov-i, } To know.  
Memin-i, } To remember.

But *Memini* hath frequently IMP. memento. Pl. mementote: And these following, *Meminens*, *Odio*, *odiet*, *odient*, *odibunt*, *odivit*, *oditur*, *odiaris*, *odiat*, *odientes*, *odiendi*, *osus*, *osa sum*, *osurus*; and the Comp. *Perosus*, *Exosus*, 'are found in Authors: So are also *Coepio*, *coepiam*, *coepiat*, *coeperet*: *coepere*, *coeptus sum*.

*Dic*, *duc*, *fer*, *fac*, in the *Imperative*, are generally used for *dice*, *duce*, &c. but *facio* compounded, does not lose the *e*.

*Dor*, *for*, *der*, *furo* and *sci*, are not found, unless compounded.

\* Sometimes *Imperfonals* are used *Personally*; as, *Ita ego pudeo*. *Non te haec pudet*.

*Passives* in the third *Person Singular* from any *Actives*, may be used *imperfonally*; as, *Legitur a me*, I read. *Objicitur a te*, thou objectest. *Moeretur ab illo*, he mourns. *Enisum est a nobis*, we endeavour, &c. So also *Neuters*, and *Actives Intransitive*, governing a *Case* of their own *Signification*; as, *vivitur*, *Folks live*. *Pugnatum est*, they fought.

# The APPENDIX. OF AN ADVERB.

I. Adverbs of PLACE are five-fold, viz.

*Adverbs signifying Motion,*

UBI? *Where?*  
Hic, *Here.*

Illic, }  
Istic, } *There.*  
Ibi, }

Intus, *Within.*

Foris, *Without.*

Ubique, *Every where.*

Nutquam, *No where.*

Alicubi, *Some where.*

Alibi, *Else where.*

Ubivis, *Any where.*

Ibidem, *In the same Place.*

QUO? *Whither?*

Huc, *Hither.*

Illic, }  
Isthuc, } *Thither.*

Intro, *To within.*

Foras, *To without.*

Eò, *To that Place.*

Aliò, *To another Place.*

Aliquò, *To some Place.*

Eodem, *To the same Place.*

QUORSUM? *Whitherward?*

Versus, *Towards.*

Horsum, *Hitherward.*

Ilhorsum, *Thitherward.*

Sursum, *Upwards.*

Deorsum, *Downwards.*

Antrorsum, *Forward.*

Retrorsum, *Backward.*

Dextrorsum, *To the right hand.*

Sinistrorsum, *To the left hand.*

UNDE? *From whence?*

Hinc, *From hence.*

Illinc, }  
Isthinc, } *From thence.*

Inde, }

Aliunde, *From elsewhere.*

Alicunde, *From some Place.*

Sicunde, *If from any Place.*

Utrinque, *On both Sides.*

Superne, *From above.*

Inferne, *From below.*

Coelitus, *From Heaven.*

Funditus, *From the Ground.*

QUA? *Which way?*

Hac, *This way.*

Illic, }  
Isthac, } *That way.*

Alia, } *Another way.*

II Adverbs of TIME are three-fold, viz Such as signify,

(1) *Being in Time,* Either

1. *present;* { Nunc, *Now.*  
Hodie, *To Day.*

{ Tunc, }  
Tum, } *Then.*  
Heri, *Yesterday.*

2. *past;* { Dudum, }  
Pridem, } *Heretofore.*

{ Pridie, } *The Day before.*

{ Nudiustertius, } *3 Days ago.*

{ Nuper, } *Latelý*

{ Jamjam, } *Presently.*

{ Mox, } *By and by.*

{ Statim, } *Immediately.*

{ Protinus, } *Instantly.*

{ Illico, } *Straightway.*

{ Cras, } *To Morrow.*

{ Postridie, } *The Day after.*

{ Perendie, } *Two Days hence.*

{ Nondum, } *Not yet.*

QUANDO? *When?*

{ Aliquando, } *Sometimes.*

{ Nonnunquam }

{ Interdum, } *Ever.*

{ Semper, } *Never.*

{ Nunquam, } *In the mean time.*

{ Interim, } *Daily.*

{ Quotidie, } *Daily.*

(2) *Continuance of Time.*

{ Diu, } *Long.*

{ QUAMDIU? } *How long?*

{ Tamdiu, } *So long.*

{ Jamdiu, } *Long ago.*

{ Jamdudum, } *Long ago.*

{ Jampridem, } *Long ago.*

(3) *Vicissitude or Repetition of Time.*

{ QUOTIES? } *How often?*

{ Saepe, } *Often.*

{ Rarò, } *Seldom.*

{ Toties, } *So often.*

{ Aliquoties, } *For several Times,*

{ Vicissim, } *By turns.*

{ Alternatim, } *By turns.*

{ Rursus, } *Again.*

{ Iterum, } *Again.*

{ Subinde, } *Ever and anon.*

{ Identidem, } *Ever and anon.*

2. *Definite, or in number;* { Semel, } *Once.*

{ Bis, } *Twice.*

{ Ter, } *Thrice.*

{ Quater, } *Four Times.*

III. Adverbs

ABSOLUTE denoting

COMPARATIVE denoting

## III. Adverbs of Order are,

Inde,	Then.	Deinceps,	Afterwards.	Prim-ò,-ùm,	First.
Deinde,	Hereafter.	Denuo,	Again.	Secund-ò,-ùm,	Secondly.
Dehinc,	Henceforth.	Denique,	Finally.	Terti-ò,-ùm,	Thirdly.
Porro,	Moreover.	Postremò,	Lastly.	Quart-ò,-ùm,	Fourthly.

The other *Adverbs* expressing **QUALITY, MANNER, &c.** are either *absolute* or *Comparative*.

ABSOLUTE denoting,

1. **QUALITY** simply; *as*, Bene, *well*; Malè, *ill*; fortiter, *bravely*; and innumerable others that come from *Adjective Nouns* or *Participles*.
2. **CERTAINTY**; *as*, profectò, certè, sanè, planè, nae, utique, ita, etiam, *truly, verily, yes*; quidni, *why not?* omnino, *certainly*.
3. **CONTINGENCE**; *as*, fortè, forsan, fortassis, fors, *happily, perhaps, by chance, peradventure*.
4. **NEGATION**; *as*, Non, haud, *not*; nequaquam, *not at all*; neutiquam, *by no means*; minimè, *nothing less*.
5. **PROHIBITION**; *as*, Ne, *not*.
6. **SWEARING**; *as*, Hercle, pol, aedepol, mecastor, *by Hercules, by Pollux, &c.*
7. **EXPLAINING**; *as*, Utpotè, videlicet, scilicet, nimirum, nempe, *to wit, namely*.
8. **SEPARATION**; *as*, Seorsum, *apart*; separatim, *separately*; sigillatim, *one by one*; viritim, *Man by Man*; oppidatim, *Town by Town, &c.*
9. **JOYNING TOGETHER**; *as*, Simul, unà, pariter, *together*; generaliter, *generally*; universaliter, *universally*; plerumque, *for the most part*.
10. **INDICATION** or **POINTING** at; *as*, En, ecce, lo, *behold*.
11. **INTERROGATION**; *as*, Cur, quare, quamobrem, *why, wherefore*; Num, an, *whether*; quomodo, quì, *how?* To which add, Ubi, quò, quorsum, unde, quà, quando, quamdiu, quoties.

COMPARATIVE denoting,

1. **EXCESS**; *as*, Valde, maximè, magnopere, summopere, admodum, oppidò, perquam, longè, *very much, exceedingly*; nimis, nimium, *too much*; prorsus, penitus, omninò, *altogether, wholly*; magis, *more*; melius, *better*; pejùs, *worse*; fortiùs, *more bravely*; and optimè, *best*; pessimè, *worst*; fortissimè, *most bravely*; and innumerable others of the *Comparative* and *Superlative* Degrees.
2. **DEFECT**; *as*, Fermè, ferè, propè, propemodum, penè, *almost*; parùm, *little*; paulò, paululùm, *very little*.
3. **PREFERENCE**; *as*, potiùs, satius, *rather*; potissimùm, praecipue, praesertim, *chiefly, especially*; imò, *yes, nay, nay rather*.
4. **LIKENESS** or **EQUALITY**; *as*, Ita, sic, adeò, *so*; ut, uti, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti, ceu, tanquam, quasi, *as, as if*; quemadmodum, *even as*; satis, *enough*; itidem, *in like manner*.
5. **UNLIKENESS** or **INEQUALITY**; *as*, aliter, secus, *otherwise*; alioqui or alioquin, *else*; Nedum, *much more, or much less*.
6. **ABATEMENT**; *as*, sensim, paulatim, pedetentim, *by degrees, piece-meal*; vix, *scarcely*; aegrè, *hardly, with difficulty*.
7. **EXCLUSION**; *as*, Tantùm, solùm, modò, tantummodò, duntaxat, demum, *only*.



1. Adverbs seem originally to have been contrived to express compendiously in *one Word*, what must otherwise have required *two or more*; as, *Sapienter*, wisely, for *cum sapientia*; *hic*, for *in hoc loco*; *semper*, for *in omni tempore*; *semel*, for *una vice*; *bis*, for *duabus vicibus*; *Hercule*, for *Hercules me juvet*: &c. therefore many of them are nothing else but *Adjective Nouns* or *Pronouns*, having the *Preposition* and *Substantive* understood; as, *quò, eò, eòdem*, for *ad quae, ea, eadem* [loca]; or *cui, ei, eidem* [loco]: for of old these Datives ended in *o*. So *quà, hàc, illàc*, &c. are plain *Adjectives* in the *Ablative Sing. Femin.* the Word *via*, a way, and *in* being understood. Many of them are compounds; as, *quomodo*, i. e. *quo modo*; *quemadmodum*, i. e. *ad quem modum*; *quamobrem*, i. e. *ob quam rem*; *quare*, i. e. [pro] *qua re*; *quorsum*, i. e. *versus quem* [locum]; *scilicet*, i. e. *scire licet*; *videlicet*, i. e. *videre licet*; *ilicet*, i. e. *ire licet*; *illico*, i. e. *in loco*; *magnopere*, i. e. *magno opere*; *nimirum*, i. e. *ni [est] mirum*, &c.

2. Adverbs of *Place*, of the first kind, answer to the Question *ubi?* The second to *quò?* The third to *quorsum?* The fourth to *unde?* and the fifth to *quà?* To which might be added a sixth *Quousque*, how far? answered by *Usque*, until; *Hucusque*, hitherto; *Eousque*, so far; *Hactenus*, hitherto, thus far; *Eatenus*, so far as; *Quadantenus*, in some measure: But these are equally applied to *Place* and *Time*.

3. Adverbs of *Time*, of the First Kind, answer to *quando?* of the Second to *quamdiu*, and *quamdudum*, or *quamprius?* of the Third to *quoties?*

4. Adverbs of *Quality* generally answer to the Question *quomodo?*

5. Some Adverbs of *Time*, *Place* and *Order*, are frequently used the one for the other; as, *Ubi?* where and when; *inde* from that place, from that time, thereafter, next; *hactenus*, thus far, with respect to place, time, or order, &c. Other Adverbs also may be classed under different heads.

6. Some Adverbs of *Time* are either *past*, *present*, or *Future*; as, *Jam*, already, now, by and by; *olim*, long ago, sometime hereafter.

7. *Interrogative Adverbs* of *Time* and *Place* doubled, or with the Adjection *cunque*, answer to the English Adjection *soever*; as, *ubiubi*, or *ubicunque* wheresoever; *quoquo* or *quocunque*, whithersoever, &c. and the same holds also in other *Interrogative Words*; as, *quisquis* or *quicunque*, whosoever, *quotquot* or *quotcunque*, how many soever; *quantusquantus* or *quantuscunque*, how great soever; *qualisqualis* or *qualiscunque*, of what kind or quality soever; *utut* or *utcunque*, however or howsoever, &c.

8. Adverbs derived from *compared Adjectives* do commonly form the same *Degrees of Comparison*; as, *doctè*, learnedly; *doctius*, more learnedly; *doctissime*, most learnedly.

*Bene*, well; *melius*, better; *optimè*, best; *Malè*, *pejus*, *pejissime*; *parum*, *minus*, *minimè*, &c. But these Positives in English frequently end in *ly*; and the Latin in *e, o, ter, um, im*. The Comparative changes *or* in Adjectives, into *us*, and the Superlative *mus*, into *me*.

9. The *Superlative* is sometimes expressed by the *Positive* of the chief Adverb, and another Adverb of the *Positive* or *Superlative* Degree; as, *valde bene*, for *optime*; *maximè violenter*, for *violentissime*.

10. Some Nouns repeated with *by*, *for*, *from*, &c. may best be rendered in Latin by an Adverb in *im*: Thus, *Man by Man*, *viritim*; *by little and little*, *paulatim*, *sensim*; *by and by*, *statim*; *Word for Word*, *Verbatim*; *from Door to Door*, *Ostiatim*, &c.

11. *Not*, in English, comes either *after the Verb*, or *after its Sign*; but *non*, in Latin *before the Verb*; as, *I care not*, *non curo*: and *ne* forbidding, is joyned to the Imperative or Subjunctive Mood; as, *do not fear*, *ne timeas*, or *ne time*.

12. *Ne*, asking a Question, is joyned to the end of the first Word of the Question; as, *wilt thou read?* *visne legere?*

13. Adverbs

13. Adverbs of *Time* ; as, *nunc* now; *tunc*, then ; *tum*, then, &c. *Place* ; as, *ubi*, where ; *nusquam*, no where ; *quo*, whither, &c. and *Quantity* ; as, *parum*, a little ; *satis*, enough, &c. are generally joined to the Genitive of Nouns ; as, *satis Vini*, Wine enough.

14. All Adverbs are not to be marked with a *grave Accent* ; only such as being *other Parts of Speech* are used *adverbially*, as, *seriò*, *unà*, *subitò*, &c.

## OF CONJUNCTIONS.

1. **COPULATIVES** are, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *and* ; *etiam*, *quoque*, *item*, *also* ; *tum*, *cum*, *both*, *and*. Also, their *Contraries*, *Nec*, *neque*, *neu*, *neve*, *neither*, *nor*.

2. **DISJUNCTIVES** are, *aut*, *ve*, *vel*, *seu*, *five*, *either*, *or*.

3. **CONCESSIVES** are, *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, *licet*, *quanquam*, *quamvis*, *tho'*, *altho'*, *albeit*.

4. **ADVERSATIVES** are, *sed*, *verum*, *autem*, *at*, *ast*, *atqui*, *but* ; *tamen*, *attamen*, *veruntamen*, *verum*, *enim vero*, *yet notwithstanding*, *nevertheless*.

5. **CAUSALS** are, *Nam*, *namque*, *enim*, *for* ; *quia*, *quippe*, *quoniam*, *because* ; *quòd*, *that*, *because*.

6. **ILLATIVES** or **RATIONALS** are, *Ergo*, *ideo*, *igitur*, *idcirco*, *itaque*, *therefore* ; *quapropter*, *quocirca*, *wherefore* ; *proinde*, *therefore* ; *cum*, *quum*, *seeing*, *since* ; *quandoquidem*, *for as much as*.

7. **FINALS** or **PERFECTIVES** are, *ut*, *uti*, *that*, *to the end that*.

8. **CONDITIONALS** are, *si*, *sin*, *if* ; *dum*, *modò*, *dummodo*, *provided*, *upon condition that* ; *siquidem*, *if indeed*.

9. **EXCEPTIVES** or **RESTRICTIVES** are, *ni*, *nisi*, *unless*, *except*.

10. **DIMINUTIVES** are, *saltem*, *certò*, *at least*.

11. **SUSPENSIVES** or **DUBITATIVES** are, *an*, *anne*, *num*, *whether* ; *ne*, *annon*, *whether*, *not* ; *necne*, *or not*.

12. **EXPLETIVES** are, *autem*, *verò*, *now*, *truly* ; *quidem*, *equidem*, *indeed*.

13. **ORDINATIVES** are, *Deinde*, *thereafter* ; *denique*, *finally* ; *insuper*, *moreover* ; *caeterum*, *moreover*, *but*, *however*.

14. **DECLARATIVES** are, *videlicet*, *scilicet*, *nempe*, *nimirum*, &c. *to wit*, *namely*.

1. The same Words, as they are taken in different Views, may be both *Adverbs* and *Conjunctions* ; as, *an*, *anne*, &c. are *suspensive Conjunctions*, and *Interrogative Adverbs*. The same may be said of the *Ordinative* and *Declarative Conjunctions*, which in another Sense may be ranked under *Adverbs of Order* and *Explaining*. So likewise *Utinam*, which is commonly called an *Adverb of wishing*, when more narrowly considered, is nothing else but the *Conjunction*, *Uti*, [that] with the Syllable *Nam* added to it, and *Opto* [ I wish ] understood ; as, *Utinam adfuisses*, *ut tibi Deus bene vertat*. Supple, *Opto*. But since both of them are undeclinable, there is no great need of being very nice in distinguishing them.

2. Different *Parts of Speech* compounded together, supply the *Place of Conjunctions* ; as, *postea*, afterwards ; *praeterea*, moreover ; *propterea*, because, &c. which are made up of the *Prepositions* *post*, *praeter*, and *propter*, with *ea* the *Pronoun*.

3. Some *Conjunctions*, according to their natural order, generally stand first in a Sentence, or member of a Sentence (viz.) *ac*, *ast*, *at*, *atque*, *aut*, *et*, *nam*, *neque*, *nec*, *neu*, *ni*, *nisi*, *quomobrem*, *quapropter*, *quare*, *quatenus*, *quin*, *quocirca*, *sed*, *seu*, *si*, *sin*, *five*, *vel*, *verum*. Some contrary to their natural or

der stand in the second, and sometimes third Place. (viz.) *Autem, enim, quidem, quoque, vero*, N.B. *Enim, etenim, vero*, is sometimes placed first after any Pause or Stop, in Discourse or Writing. The rest may be indifferently placed in the beginning, middle, or end, where they may aptly come in.

4. *Que, ne, ve*, are called inseparable Conjunctions; because they are always joined to the end of such Words as in Sense they go before.

5. *Quod* that, denotes what is *past*, with respect to any *present, past, or future Time*; and is joined to the *Indicative*. But, *ut*, that, denotes what is *future* to any *present, past, or future Tense*; and is joined to the *Subjunctive*. *Ut*, and not *quod*, is also used after *adeo, ideo, ita, sic, tam, accidit, contingit, &c.*

6. *Adverbs* and *Conjunctions* then only require a *Subjunctive Mood* after them, when they give a Signification of *Contingence* or *Uncertainty* to the Verb; as, *Si fueris Romae*, if thou shalt [happen to] be at Rome.

## OF A PREPOSITION.

IN,	englistened by	1. <i>to, into, towards, upon, against, for, amongst, before, over, until, unto</i> , signifying or implying <i>Motion, Approach</i> , or <i>Tendency</i> towards any <i>Person, Place, Thing, or Time</i> , governs an <i>Accusative</i> .	
		2. <i>In, within, among, on, at, before</i> , signifying <i>Being, Rest</i> , or <i>Settlement</i> any where, governs an <i>Ablative</i> .	
SUB,	Signifying	1. <i>Motion</i> any whither; as, <i>Fluvius sub terras mergitur. Sub jugum mittuntur</i> . Yet we read <i>Sub Vexillo una mittuntur</i> . Caes. de Bel. Gal.	Requires an Accusative.
		2. <i>Approach, or Nearness of any Time, &amp;c.</i> as, <i>sub idem tempus</i> , about the same Time; <i>sub noctem</i> , near the Night; <i>sub adventum</i> , at the point of his coming.	
		3. <i>Concerning</i> ; as, <i>sub ipsum tanti discriminis casum</i> .	
		4. <i>Bringing or reducing under the Power, &amp;c.</i> as, <i>sub potestatem redigere</i> .	
		1. <i>Resting, or Settlement in, about, or near a Place, &amp;c.</i> as, <i>sub Templo</i> , nigh the Church; <i>sub oculis jacens</i> , lying before the Eyes; <i>sub oriente sunt provinciae</i> .	Requires an Ablative.
		2. <i>In any Time</i> ; as, <i>sub nocte</i> , in the Night.	
		3. <i>Being, keeping, or remaining under the Power, Command, Care, Rule, &amp;c.</i> as, <i>Sub potestate retinere. Sub judice lis est. Sub poena mortis. Sub lege vel conditione. Sub titulo. Sub specie.</i>	

SUBTER under or in under governs either Case indifferently.

SUPER governs an Accusative, when it signifies,

1. *Time*; as, *super coenam*, at Supper Time; *Super vinum & epulas*, when [or while] they were drinking and Banqueting.
2. *Above or upon*; as, *Ostendit se super arcem urbis*.
3. *Above or aloft*; as, *Fugit alta superque Pelion umbrosum*. Ovid.
4. *Above or beyond, or after*; as, *Super Numidiam*, above Numidia. *Et multas Civitates positas super Pontum. Noctem super mediam vigiletis*.
5. *Over and above, moreover or besides*; as, *Et super alias donationes amplissima Praedia addidit. Super haec mala. Super haec, moreover*. Yet we read, *Quae lateres, qui super musculo firuantur, contineant*. Caes. de Bel. Cal. *super qua*. Idem. *Alfo, Super Gramine viridi*. But in this Case (I suppose)



suppose) *motion* is not signified or implied. But if *Motion*, or *Rest*, &c. were critically distinguished, perhaps it might fall under the same Rules with *In* and *Sub*, as to it's Government.

It governs an *Ablative*, when it signifies,

*About* or *concerning*, or *upon* for *concerning*; as, *Habuit & ipse super ea re concionem. Qui super tali causa eodem missi erant.*

*CLAM*, *privily*, *unknown to*, governs either *Case* indifferently; as, *Clam patrem*, or *patre*.

*Pone*, and *Secus* rarely occur. *Prope*, *usque*, *circiter*, *versus*, and *clam*, are thought to be properly *Adverbs*, the *Preposition ad* being understood after the four first, before an *Accusative*; and *quod ad*, before an *Accusative*, and *a* before an *Ablative*, after *Clam*. *Procul* also may be reckon'd amongst this Number which governs an *Ablative* with *a*, or *ab*, before it.

*Prepositions* used in *Apposition* express *Motion*, *Tendency*, *Rest*, *Settlement*, *Place*, *Space*, *Time*, *Cause*, *Reason*, *Price*, *Manner*, *Instrument*, or other *Circumstance* of a Thing.

When any *Voice* of a *Preposition* uncompounded, hath not a *Casual Word* after it, it cannot be then said to be a *Preposition*, but an *Adverb*.

The Use of *Prepositions* in *Composition* creates a great *Variety*, and gives a peculiar *Elegance* and *Beauty* to the *Latin Tongue*.

*Am*, *di* or *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*, are called *inseparable Prepositions*; because they are never used but in *Composition*: However they generally add something to the Signification of the Words with which they are compounded; thus,

<i>Am</i> , before a Vowel <i>Amb</i> ,	Signifies	Round about;	As,	<i>Ambio</i> , to surround.
<i>Dis</i> , sometimes for better Sounds - sake		Asunder;		<i>Distrabo</i> , to draw asunder. [der.
<i>Di</i> ,		Again;		<i>Divello</i> , to pull asunder.
<i>Re</i>		Aside or apart;		<i>Relego</i> , to read again.
<i>Se</i>		Together;		<i>Sepono</i> , to lay aside.
<i>Con</i> , before b, m, p,				<i>Congero</i> , to heap together. [gether.
<i>com</i> , before a Vowel, <i>el</i> , <i>co</i> ,				<i>Commolo</i> , to grind together.
				<i>Coeo</i> , to come together.

Some add *ve*, for *vix*, which lessens the Signification of the Word it is compounded with; But *ve* for *vis* increases it.

These *Prepositions*, *Ad*, *con*, *in*, *ob*, *sub*, often change their last Letter into the same as the first of the Word they are compounded with; as, *acresco*, *col-ludo*, &c.

Several *Prepositions* sometimes change, take a new, or lose some Letter or Letters; as, *Aufero*, for *Abifero*, *trajicio*, for *transjicio*, *prodesse* for *proesse*.

Compounded *Prepositions* have ordinarily the same Signification which they have out of *Composition*; as, *Adeo*, I go to; *Abeo*, I go from. Yet *de* often signifies *down*; as, *Descendo*, I go down.

*In*, many times changes it's Signification, and commonly is as much as *Non*; as, *Ingratus*, unthankful: It seldom encreases it's Signification; as, *Incurvus*, very crooked.

*Ob*, against; as, *Oppono*, I set against.

*Per* and *Prae*, very commonly increase the Signification; as, *permagnus*, very great, *praedives*, very rich.

*Sub* commonly diminisheth the Signification; as, *Subtristis*, a little sad.

## Explain'd.

**ABLATIVES ABSOLUTE**, are those *Ablatives* which are said to be governed of no other Word; as, *Imperante Augusto natus est Christus*.

An **ABSTRACT NOUN** is a *Substantive* derived from an *Adjective*, and signifying the same *Quality* with that *Adjective* in General, without regard to the Thing in which the *Quality* is; as, *bonitas*, goodness; from *bonus*, good; *dulcedo*, sweetness; from *dulcis*, sweet.

**ACTIVE VERB**. See page 12.

**ADJECTIONS** are *Syllables* added to Words, to render them more *emphatical*, and are these following; *met, te, ce, pfe, pte, cine, nam, dem, dam, dum, quam, ve, pote, cunque* and *piam*.

**ADJECTIVES**. page 1.

**ADVERBS**. page 27.

**AMPLIFICATIVES**, are such Words as *magnify* the Signification of their *Primitives*; as, *bibax*, given to drink; from *bibo*, to drink: *nasutus*, great nosed; from *nasus*, a Nose.

**ANTECEDENT**, is a Word coming before a *Relative*, and may be again repeated with it; as, *Vir sapit qui [Vir] pauca loquitur*, The Man is wise which [Man] speaketh few Words.

**APPOSITION**, is the coming together of two or more *Substantives*, (signifying the same Thing) in the same Case; as, *Flumen Rhenus*, the River Rhine.

**CARDINALS**, are Nouns of *Number*, which answer to *Quot*, how many; as, *unus*, one; *duo*, two; &c.

**CASES** of a Noun in Latin are for the most part different in *Termination*, and signify so many different *States* or *Relations* of the same thing; as, *Homo*, a Man; *hominis*, of a Man; *homini*, to a Man; *homine*, by a Man; &c.

**COLLECTIVES** are such Words as signify *more than one* in the *Singular*; as, *exercitus*, an Army; *pars*, Part.

**COMMON Noun**,—*Gender*,—*Verb*, see page 1. 2. 12.

**COMPARATIVES**. page 8.

**COMPLEAT Verbs**, are such as are used in all *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*; as, *amo*, &c.

**COMPOUND Words** are such as are made of *two* or *more* Words put together, or of a *Word* and some *Syllabical Adjection*; as, *Injustus*, *perlego*, *derelinquo*, *egomet*.

**CONJUGATIONS**. vide page 15.

**CONJUNCTIONS**. page 27.

**DECLINED Words**. page 1.

**DEFECTIVE Nouns** are such as are not used in some *Case* or *Cases*, or *Number*. See page 38, 49.

**DEMONSTRATIVES**. page 11.

**DENOMINATIVES** are *Substantives* or *Adjectives* deriv'd from other *Nouns*; and are such Words as do not belong to the other *Classes* of *Derivatives*; as, *gratia*, favour; *Senator*, a Senator; from, *Gratus*, *Senex*; *trabeatus*, clad; from *trabea*.

**DEPONENTS**. page 12.

**DERIVATIVES** are those Words that come from others; as, *Justitia*, Justice; from *Justus*, just: *Lectio*, a Lesson; from *lego* to read.

**DESIDERATIVES** are such Verbs as signify a *Desire* or *Endeavour* to do any thing: they are formed of the *latter Supine* by adding *rio*. They are all of the *fourth Conjugation*, and generally want both the *Preterperfect Tense*, and *Supine*; as, *coenaturio*, I desire to sup: *Efurio*, I am hungry, or desire to eat.

**DIMINUTIVES** are such Words as *diminish* the Sense of their *Primitives*; as, *Libellus*, a little Book; *candidulus*, whitish; *forbillo*, I sip; from *Liber*, *candidus*, *sorbeo*.

**DISTRIBUTIVES** are *Numerals* that answer to *Quoteni*, how many each; as, *Singuli*, one of each; *binī*, two by two; *ternī*, by three and three, &c.

**DOUBTFUL GENDER**. see p. 3.

**EMPHASIS**, is an *earnestness* of Expression.

**EPICENES**. page 3.

**FIGURE**. page 30.

**FREQUEN-**

**FREQUENTATIVES**, are such Verbs as signify the doing of a Thing *much* or *often*: they are generally formed of the *latter Supine*, by changing *atu* into *ito*, from Verbs of the first; and *u* into *o*, from Verbs of the other three Conjugations. They are all of the first Conjugation; as, *Clamito*, I cry frequently; *dormito*, I sleep often; from *clamo*, *dormio*. From them are also formed other Frequentatives; as, from *curro*, *curso* and *curfito*: from *facio*, *facto*, and *factito*.

**GENDER**. page 3.

**GENTILES**, are Denominations of Persons taken from their Country; as, *Persa*, a Persian; *Afer*, an African, &c. see page 11.

**IMITATIVES** are such Verbs as signify doing like the Noun they come from; as, *Graecisso*, or *Graecor*, I do as the Greeks do; *Patrisso*, I imitate my Father.

**IMPERATIVE Mood**. page 13.

**IMPERSONALS**. page 38.

**INCEPTIVES** or **INCHOATIVES** are such Verbs as signify that a Thing is begun, and the Action is tending to Perfection. They are formed of the *second Person Singular* of the Indicative Mood Present Tense, by adding *co*. And are all of the *third Conjugation*, and want both preterperfect Tense and Supines; as from *caleo*, *cales*, is formed *calesco*, I grow, or wax warm; *Lucescit*, the Day begins to break.

**INDEFINITES** are *Interrogatives* used without a *Question*. see page 11.

**INDICATIVE Mood**. page 13.

**INFINITIVE Mood**. page 13.

**INTERJECTION**. page 29.

**INTERROGATIVES** are Words by which we *ask* a *Question*; as, *quantus*, *qualis*, *quo*, *quando*, &c. see page 11.

**INTRANSITIVES**. page 12.

**IRREGULAR Words** are such as are not declined in every respect after the common manner.

**ITERATIVES**. See *Frequentatives*.

**KIND** of a Word. page 30.

**MATERIALS** are *Adjectives* which signify the *matter* or *colour* a Thing is of; as, *aureus*, golden.

**MEDITATIVES**. See *Desideratives*.

**MOODS**. page 13.

**MULTIPLICATIVES** are *Numerals* that answer to *Quotuplex*, how many fold; as, *simplex*, single; *duplex*, double; &c.

**NEUTER PASSIVES**. page 12.

**NOUN**. page 1.

**NUMBER** is the Distinction between *one* and *several*: as, *Annus*, a Year; *Anni*, Years.

**NUMERALS** are *Adjectives* or *Adverbs* that denote *Number*; as, *one*, *two*, *three*, &c. *first*, *second*, *third*, &c. *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, &c.

**OBLIQUE CASES** are all except the *Nominative* and *Vocative*.

**OBJECT** of a Verb, is the *Case* that follows a *Verb Transitive*.

**OPTATIVE Mood**. page 13.

**ORDINALS** are *Numerals* which answer to *Quotus*, which in order; as, *primus*, first; *secundus*, second, &c.

**PARTICIPLES**. page 26.

**PARTICLES** are Words of the *Undeclined Parts of Speech*.

**PARTITIVES** are *Adjectives* which signify *many severally*, and as it were *one by one*; as, *omnis*, *nullus*, *quisque*, &c. or *a part of many*; as, *quidam*, *aliquis*, *neuter*, *nemo*, &c.

**PASSIVE Verbs**. page 12.

**PATRIALS**. see *Gentiles*.

**PATRONYMICS** are Denominations of Persons, chiefly from their *Ancestors*; as, *Pelides*, Achilles, the Son of Peleus; *cEacides*, Achilles, the Grandson of Eacus; *Nereis Galatea*, the Daughter of Nereus.

**PATRONYMICALS**, are Names taken from *Things*, as, *Towns*, *Springs*, *Rivers*, or *Mountains*; as, *Iliades*, Trojan Women, so called from *Ilium*, another Name for *Troy*.

**PERSONS**. page 14.

**PERSONALS** are those Verbs that are varied through the *Persons* in each Number.

**POSITIVE Degree**. page 8.

**POSSESSIVES** are *Adjectives* that signify *Possession* or *Property*; as, *Herilis*, belonging to the Master; *Mulieris*, Womanish. see page 11.

**POTENTIAL Mood**. page 13.

**PREPO.**



PREPOSITION. page 30.

PRONOUNS. page 10.

PROPER NOUN. page 1.

PRIMITIVES are those Words that come from no other Words; as, *Justus*, just; *lego*, to read.

PROPORTIONALS are Numerals that answer to *Quotuplus*, how much bigger; as, *duplus*, twice as much; *tripus*, treble, &c.

RECIPROCAL Pronouns. page 11.

REDDITIVES are *Adjectives* which answer to *Relatives* or *Interrogatives*; as, *is*, *ea*, *tot*, *tantus*, *talis*, *meus*, *undecimus*, *hic*, &c.

REDUNDANTS are such Words as are declined in some measure after more than one *Pattern* or *Paradigm*. See the third Note of the fourth Declension, page 5, &c.

RELATIVES are such *Adjectives* as refer to a foregoing Noun; as, *qui*, *quantus*, *quidus*, *quotus*. See p. 11.

RIGHT CASES are the Nominative, and Vocative.

ROOTS. page 15.

A SIMPLE WORD is that which was never more than one Word, viz. not made up of two or more Words; as, *Justus*, just; *lego*, I read.

SPECIES. See *Kind*.

SUBJECT of a Verb is its *Nominative Case*, or whatsoever stands in the room thereof.

SUBSTANTIVES. page 1.

SUBSTANTIVELY. page 30.

SUBJUNCTIVE. page 13.

SUPERLATIVE. page 8.

SYNCOPE, a Figure in Grammar whereby a *Letter* or *Syllable* is taken out of the middle of a Word; as, *amârunt*, for *amaverunt*.

TEMPORAL Adverbs, are Adverbs of *Time*.

TERMINATION of a Word, is its ending.

TRANSITIVE. page 12.

VERB. page 12.

VERBALS are *Nouns* derived from *Verbs*; as, *Vox*, a Voice; from *voco*, to call; *Bibax*, a great Drinker; from *bibo*, to drink. See page 25.



## GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

To try the Scholars Judgment in the most material Parts of the Introduction.

### I. Exercise on Page 1.

Name which are *Substantives* and which *Adjectives*, which *Proper*, and which *Common*.

A Pen.	Bitter.	Paper.	Sharp.	Thames.	John.	Moses.
Vice.	The Sky.	Small.	Sword.	River.	Capitol.	Mosaical.
Deep.	Frost.	Book.	Ink.	City.	Capitoline.	Oxford.
An Arm.	Thick.	Long.	James.	George.	Francis.	Oxonian.
Black.	White.	Fine.	London.	High.	Franciscan.	Spanish.

### II. Exercise on Number. page 2.

Name which are *Singular*, and which *Plural*.

Candle.	Men.	Dogs.	Seats.	Luxury.	Brightness.	Tongs.
Candles.	Woman.	Line.	Leaves.	Rhetorick.	Goodness.	Bellows.
Letters.	Oxen.	Light.	Poison.	Parley.	Streets.	Sheep.
Fingers.	Feet.	Wisdom.	The People.	Gold.	Parents.	Dutchess.
Head.	Life.	Favours.	Joseph.	No body.	Horse.	Ale.
Knife.	Quills.	Honour.	Patience.	Books.	Knives.	Kingdoms.

### III. Exercise on Case. page 2.

Name what *Case* each *Substantive* is of.

A King governs the *Subjects* of his *Realm*, and makes *Laws* for his *People* by the *help* of his *Ministers*.

God's *Goodness* is great; he has offered *Salvation* to *Mankind* by his *Son*.

John, bring the *Usher's Dictionary* to the *Master*.

Boys, our *Master* will give a *Reward* to my *Uncle's Maid*, who gave him the lost *Penknife*, which she found in the *Street*.

## IV. Exercise on Gender. page 3.

Name which are *Masculine* and which *Feminine*, &c.

A Cock.	A Guide.	A Dog.	A Companion.	A Boy.	A Princess.
A Hen.	An Author.	A Bitch.	A Woman.	A King.	A Horse.
A Girl.	A Bride.	A Parent.	An Enemy.	A Queen.	A Mare.
A Man.	A Drake.	A Youth.	A Keeper.	A Prince.	A Swine.

## V. Exercise on Page 4.

Decline *Musa*, *Annus*, *Canis*, *Manus*, and *Facies* through both Numbers, giving the English of each Case.VI. Name what *Example* each of these *Substantives* is declined after.

Nom. Gen.	Nom. Gen.	Nom. Gen.	Nom. Gen.	Nom. Gen.
Poet-a,-ae.	Le o,-onis.	Chart-a,-ae.	Ment-um,-i.	R es,-ei.
Aqu-a,-ae.	Sign-um,-i.	Sp es,-ei.	Tunic-a,-ae.	Hom-o,-inis.
Anim-us,-i.	Magn-es,-etis.	Man us,-ûs.	Annul-us,-i.	Mess-is,-is.
Maci-es,-ei.	Corn-ix, icis.	Vell us,-eris.	Trib-us,-ûs.	
Nub-es,-is.	Cant-us,-ûs.	A-per,-pri.	Pu-er,-eri.	

## VII. Exercise on Page 6.

Name what *Example* each of these *Adjectives* is declined after, and also the *Gender* of each *Termination*.

Bon-us,-a-um.	A-ter,-tra,-trum.	Ten-er,-era,-erum.	Trist-is,-e.
Dofit-us,-a,-um.	Ingens.	Sa-cer,-cra,-crum.	Meli-or,-us.
Velox.	Suav-is,-e.	Dives.	Pulchri-or,-us.
Brev-is,-e.	Repens.	Util-is,-e.	Vetus.
Alti-or,-us.	Audax.	Tut-us,-a,-um.	

## VIII. Exercise on Page 8.

Name which are *Positive*, which *Comparative*, and which *Superlative*.

Good.	Worse.	More quiet.	Beautiful.
Sweet.	Less.	Deeper.	Very pleasant.
Higher.	Much.	Better.	Thinner.
Low.	More learned.	Bad.	Foolish.
Longest.	Plainer.	Little.	More Wise.
Most fit.	Very soft.	Most.	Most Supreme.
Exceeding Rich.	Wide.	Least.	Worst.
Blackest.	Brownest.	Dark.	More.
Very sweet.	Heady.	Prodigious large.	
Best.	Most Excellent.	Excessive high.	

IX. Exer.



## IX. Exercise on Page 10.

Decline *Ego, Tu, Sui*, through both Numbers, with their *English* in each Case; and *Quis, ille, iste, ipse, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*, and *cujas*, without their *English*.

## X. Exercise on Page 12.

Name what *Kind* each *Verb* is of.

Doceo, to teach.	Ambulo, to walk.	Aro, to Plow.
Apto, to fit.	Hortor, { to exhort, or be exhorted.	Areo, to be dry.
Castigo, to chastise.	Amplector, to embrace.	Sileo, to be silent.
Duco, to lead.	Sector, { to follow, or be followed.	Vireo, to be green.
Ægroto, to be sick.	Deliro, to Dote.	Sumo, to take.
Punior, to be punished.	Vaco, to be at leisure.	Cano, to sing.
Sitio, to Thirst.	Mutor, to be changed.	Jungor, to be joyned.
Medeor, to Heal.		
Audior, to be heard.		

## XI. Exercise on Page 13.

Name what *Mood* each *Verb* is of.

When a Man has laboured all day, he desires to lie down, that he may sleep, and rest.

Honour thy Parents, that thy days may be prolonged.

Strive to improve in Learning, when thou art in School; then thy Master will Love thee, and endeavour as much as Possible to encourage thee.

When thou goest to School do not play; but make haste; that thou mayst be ready to repeat thy Lesson, when thy Master calls thee.

## XII. Exercise on Page 14.

Name what *Tense, Number, and Person*, each of these *Verbs* is of.

After the Boys had been dismissed, they played a long while in the Court. I have observed the Master's Orders; but John who is playing, and neglects his Business, will be whipped.

When thou wast composing thy Exercise, we were playing.

If ye play, ye shall be beaten.

I had made all my Exercise when James came into the Room.

Thou hast blotted our Exercises, for which we shall be corrected.

When we had said our Lessons, the other Boys laid up their Books.

## XIII. Exercise on Page 15.

Name the Conjugation of each of the following regular Verbs; and give their Roots.

Anim-āre, Faceſs-ere, Copul-āre, Mun-ire, Hab-ere, Viſ-ere, Terr-ere, Sit-ire, Em-ere, Obed-ire, Par-ere, Numer-āre, Voc-are, Bib-ere, Grunn-ire, Lat-ere, Dorm-ire, Sper-are.

## XIV. Exercise on Page 16.

Name the first Person Singular of *Sum* in every *Mood* and *Tense*.

## XV. Exercise on Page 17.

Look upon the *Paradigm* of the Verb *Sum*, and vary *Poſſum*, *Proſum*, and *Deſum*, through all its *Persons*, both *Sing.* and *Plural* in each *Mood* and *Tense*.

## XVI. Exercise on Page 18, 19, 20, 21.

1. Name the first Person Singular of *Amo*, *Moneo*, *Lego*, and *Audio* in every *Mood* and *Tense*, Both *Active* and *Passive*.

2. Decline *Amo*, &c. in the *Present Tense* with the Sign *do*, and in the *Imperfect* with the Sign *did* before it's English.

3. Decline *Amo*, *Moneo*, *Lego*, *Audio*, &c. through the *Subjunctive Mood*, with all the *Subjunctive Signs* proper to be used in each *Tense*, before their *English*, both in the *Active* and *Passive Voice*.

4. Decline the same Verbs with the *Conjunction cum*, when; *quamvis*, altho'; *ut*, that; *ſi*, if; and *utinam*, I wish; before them, giving their *English*.

## XVII. Page 22.

Decline the Verb *Habeo* in all *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*, with its *English*.

## XVIII. Exercise on Page 23.

Form the *Gerunds*, *Participles*, and *Supines*, from the following Verbs.

1. Conj.	2. Conj.	3. Conj.	4. Conj.
Damno. Poſtulo.	Habeo. Suadeo.	Dico. Emo.	Munio. Partio.
Muto. Puto.	Moneo. Video.	Bibo. Duco.	Punio. Obedio.
Onero. Tracto.	Doceo. Maneo.	Scribo. Prehendo.	Erudio. Polio.

XIX. Exercise

## XIX. Exercise on Page 24.

Decline *Volo, Cupio, Facio*, &c. and *Quo*, in all their *Moods*, and *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*.

## XX. Exercise on Page 26.

Name what *Tense* each of the following *Participles* is of.

I see James *running*.

I am *about to go* to London.

That Orator *taught* by our Master, is *to be praised* for his Eloquence.

Do not ye see William *reading* that Book of Philosophy, *written* by Sir Isaac Newton; he is *to be admired* for his Ingenuity, and is *ready* to write a Treatise of Philosophy himself.

## XXI. Exercise on Page 8.

Name the *Comparative* and *Superlative* of the following Adjectives, both in *Latin* and *English*.

Abruptus, broken.	Fidelis, faithful.	Multus, much.
Acutus, sharp.	Foelix, happy.	Munificus, liberal.
Agilis, nimble.	Fortis, valiant.	Niger, black.
Aptus, fit.	Gracilis, slender.	Parcus, sparing.
Arduus, hard.	Gratus, welcome.	Parvus, little.
Audax, bold.	Gravis, heavy.	Piger, lazy.
Benedicus, speaking [well of.]	Habilis, fit.	Pius, godly.
Benignus, kind.	Humanus, courteous.	Prosper, fortunate.
Bonus, good.	Humilis, low.	Rarus, seldom.
Brevis, short.	Imbecillis, feeble.	Recens, fresh.
Celeber, famous.	Impius, wicked.	Ruber, red.
Celer, swift.	Ingenuus, ingenuous.	Saluber, wholesome.
Charus, dear.	Jucundus, pleasant.	Sanctus, holy.
Creber, frequent.	Laetus, glad.	Similis, like.
Dexter, lucky.	Lenis, gentle.	Tenuis, slender.
Dignus, worthy.	Magnificus, Magnificent.	Turpis, filthy.
Docilis, apt to learn.	Magniloquus, speaking loftily.	Tutus, safe.
Facilis, easy.	Magnus, great.	Velox, swift.
Facundus, eloquent.	Malevolus, spiteful.	Venustus, Beautiful.
Ferox, fierce.	Malus, bad.	Vetus, old.
	Mitis, meek.	Utilis, useful.

## XXII. Exercise on Page 36, and 37.

Decline the *Compound Pronouns*, through their *Cases*, in both *Numbers*.

## XXIII. Exercise on Page 38.

Decline the following *Impersonal Verbs* through all the *Moods* and *Tenses*; viz. *Delectat*, 1. *Poenitet*, 2. *Studetur*, 2. *Oportet*, 2. *Statutur*, 1. *Pudet*, 2.

Exercise



## XXIV. Exercise on Page 4 and 6.

Those Substantives and Adjectives that have *Asterisks* before them, being chiefly taken out of the *Notes* of the *Introduction* and the *Appendix*, are generally such as are either *Defective* in *Number*, or *Case*; or else differ in some *Respects* from the *Examples* of *Declension*; therefore it may be proper to omit them, till the Scholar is capable of understanding the *Appendix*.

## A

**A** Bi-es, etis, f. a Fir-tree.

\*Aborigin-es, um, ancient Inhabitants of Italy.

\*Acer, sharp.

Acerbus, bitter.

Acı-es, an Edge.

Acicul-a, ae, f. a Pin.

Acti-o, ónis, f. an action.

\*Ac-us, ús, f. a Needle.

Ac-us, eris, n. Chaff.

Adagium, a Proverb.

Adam-as, ántis, m, a Diamond.

\*Adulter, i, m. an Adulterer.

\*Ae-s, ris, n. Brass.

Aest-us, ús, m. Heat.

\*Aeth-er, eris, m. the Sky.

Aevum, an Age.

A-ger, gri, m. a Field.

Al-a, ae, f. a Wing.

\*Alacer, cheerful.

\*Al-es, itis, m. f. a great Bird.

\*Alius, another.

\*Alter, the other.

\*Altar-e, is, n. an Altar.

\*Ambo, both.

\*Amn-is, is, m. a River.

Am-or, oris, m. Love.

\*Amuss-is, is, f. a Carpenter's Rule.

\*Anchif-es, ae. Anchises.

Angul-us, i, m. a Corner.

Anim-a, ae, f. a Soul.

\*Anim-al, ális, n. an Animal.

Anim-us, i, m. a Mind.

\*Anub-is, is, m. an Egyptian God.

Ann-us, i, m. a Year.

Anf-er, eris, m. a Goose.

\*Antonius, Anthony.

An-us, ús, f. an old Woman.

\*Ap-es, is, f. a Bee.

Aptus, fit.

\*Aqual-es, is, m. a Water-pot.

Arb-or, oris, f. a Tree.

\*Arc-us, ús, m. a Bow.

Ari-es, etis, m. a Ram.

\*Arpin-as, atis, m. f. one of Arpinum.

\*Ar-s, tis, f. a Trade.

\*Art-us, ús, m. a Limb.

\*Asper, rough.

\*Astu, by Craft.

\*Athen-ae, arum, Athens.

\*Athos, the Name of a Mountain.

Ater, black.

Atr-ox, ócis, cruel.

\*Aur-is, is, f. an Ear.

\*Aurum, Gold.

\*Av-is, is, f. a Bird.

Ax-is, is, m. an Axle-tree,

## B.

\***B** Accchanali-a, orum, n. Feasts of Bacchus.

Bacul-us, i, m. a Stick.

\*Baet-is, is, a River in Spain.

Bell-is, idis, f. a Daisy.

Bellum, War.

Benignus, kind.

Besti-a, ae, f. a Beast.

\*Biden-s, tis, m. a Pitchfork.

\*Bilbil-is, is, femin. a Town's Name.

\*Bin-i, ae, a, two by two.

\*Bipenn-is, is, f. a Halbert.

\*Bip-es, edis, two footed. Bonus, good.

\*Bo-s, vis, m. f. an Ox or Cow.

Brev-is, e, Short.

\*Bucolic-a, orum, n. pastoral Songs.

Buf-o, ónis, m. a Toad.

Bull-a, ae, f. a Bubble.

\*Bur-is, is, f. a Plow-tail.

Bux-us, i, f. a Box-tree.

## C.

\*Cael-ebis, ibis, m. f. a Batchelor.

\*Caesari-es, ei, f. a lock of Hair.

\*Caeter-a, um, the other.

\*Calc-ar, dris, n. a Spur.

Cal-ix, icis, m. a Cup.

\*Campester, Champain.

\*Canal-is, is, m. f. a Channel.

Can-er, cri, m. a Crab, Fish.

Can-is, is, m. and f. a Dog or Bitch.

\*Cannab-is, is, f. Hemp.

Cant-us, ús, m. a Tune.

Cap-o, ónis, m. a Capon.

Cap-ut, itis, n. a Head.

\*Carbas-us, i, m. f. fine Linen.

Car-o, nis, f. Flesh.

Cas-e-us, i, m. Cheese.

Cass-is, idis, f. a Helmet.

Castus, Chaste.

Caten-a,

Caten-a, ae, f. a Chain.

\*Celeber, famous.

\*Celer, swift footed.

Ceras-us, i, f. a Cherry-tree.

\*Cervic-al, alis, n a Bolster.

\*Cerevisi-a, ae, f. Beer.

Chart-a, ae, f. Paper.

\*Chlam-ys, ydis, fem. a short Cloak.

Cib-us, i, m. Meat.

Cingulum, a Girdle.

\*Civ-is, is, m. f. a Citizen.

\*Claudi-us, i, a Man's Name.

\*Coelum, Heaven.

\*Clav-is, is, f. a Key.

Coen-a, ae, f. a Supper.

\*Collar-e, is, n. a Band.

\*Coll-is, is, m. a little Hill.

Colu-ber, bri, m. a Snake.

Com-es, itis, m. f. a Companion.

Comis, courteous.

Communis, common.

\*Comp-os, otis, possess'd of.

\*Conjor-s, tis, a Husband or Wife.

\*Continen-s, tis, f. a Continent.

\*Corneli-us, i, a Man's Name.

\*Cornifer, carrying a Horn.

\*Corniger, wearing Horns.

Corn-ix, icis, f. a Crow.

\*Cornu, n. a Horn.

\*Cornus, f. a Cornel-tree.

Corp-us, oris, n. a Body.

Corv-us, i, m. a Raven.

Coryl-us, i, f. a Hazel.

Co-s, tis, f. a Whetstone.

Crassus, thick.

\*Crat-is, is, f. a Rack for Hay.

Creber, frequent.

Crim-en, inis, n. a Fault.

Cru-or, oris, m. gore Blood.

Cr-us, uris, n. the Leg.

\*Cucum-is, is, m. a Cucumber.

Curr-us, ūs, m. a Charriot.

Curvus, crooked.

Cust-os, ōdis, m. f. a Keeper.

\*Cut-is, is, f. the Skin.

## D.

**D**Am-a, ae, m. f. a Buck or Doe.

Damnum, a Loss.

\*De-a, ae, f. a Goddess.

Dec-us, oris, n. Honour.

Deformis, Deformed.

\*Delicium, a Delight.

\*Delos, f. the Name of an Island.

Demen-s, tis, mad.

Den-s, tis, m. a Tooth.

Dens-us, Thick.

\*De-us, i, m. God.

\*Dexter, lucky, or the right Hand.

\*Dialectic-ā, ae, f. Logic.

Dicti-o, ōnis, f. a Word.

\*Diphthong-us, i, f. a Diphthong.

Dirus, cursed.

\*Div-es, itis, Rich.

Doct-or, ōris, mas. a Teacher.

\*Dol-or, ōris, m. Grief.

Domin-a, ae, f. a Lady.

Domin-us, i, m. a Lord.

\*Domus, f. a House.

Donum, a Gift.

Do-s, tis, f. a Portion.

Drac-o, ōnis, m. a Dragon.

Dulcis, sweet.

\*Duo, two.

Du-x, cis, m. f. a Leader.

## E.

\*E**B**riet-as, atis, fem. Drunkenness.

Ebri-us, Drunk.

\*Effigi-es, ei, f. an Image,

Egenus, beggarly.

Elepha-s, ntis, m. an Elephant.

Ens-is, is, m. a Sword.

\*Equ-a, ae, f. a Mare.

Equ-es, itis, m. f. a Rider.

\*Equester, belonging to an Horseman.

Equu-s, i, m. a Horse.

Err-or, ōris, m. a Mistake.

\*Eusebi-us, i, a Man's Name.

\*Exempl-ar, āris, n. a Copy.

Exercit-us, ūs, m. an Army.

Exit-us, ūs, m. an End.

\*Exter, Foreign.

Ex-ul, ulis, m. f. a banished Person.

## F.

**F**Abul-a, ae, f. a Tale.

Faci-es, ei, f. a Face.

Facundus, eloquent.

Fag-us, i, f. a Beech-tree.

Fall-ax, acis, deceitful.

Fal-x, cis, f. a Sickle.

Fam-a, ae, f. a Report.

\*Fam-es, is, f. Hunger.

\*Fas, n. Right.

\*Febr-is, is, f. a Fever.

Fel-is, is, f. a Cat,

Fem-ur, oris, n. a Thigh.

Fer-ox, ōcis, fierce.

\*Ficus, f. a Fig.

Fidel-is, e, Faithful.

Fid-es, ei, f. Faith.

\*Fili-a, ae, a Daughter.

\*Fili-us, i, a Son.

\*Fin-is, is, m. f. an End.

\*Fissilis, easy to be cloven.

Fistul-a, ae, f. a Pipe.

Fluct-us, ūs, m. a Wave.

Flum-en, inis, n. a River.

Foed-us, eris, neut. a League.

Folium, a Leaf.

Foss-or, oris, mas. a Ditcher.

\*Fragnum,

\**Fraenum*, a Bridle.  
*Fragil-is*, e, brittle.  
*Fra-ter*, tris, a Brother.  
*Frigidus*, Cold.  
*Fung-us*, i, m. a Mush-  
 room.  
*Fur*, *fûris*, m. f. a Thief.  
*\*Fust-is*, is, m. a Club.  
*Fus-us*, i. m. a Spindle.

## G.

**G**aler-us, i, m. a  
 Hat.  
*Gall-us*, i, m. a Cock.  
*\*Gelu*, n. Frost.  
*Gemm-a*, ae, f. a Jewel.  
*\*Gen-er*, eri, m. a Son  
 in Law.  
*Generosus*, Noble.  
*Gen-s*, tis, f. a Nation.  
*\*Geni-us*, i, m. a Genius,  
*\*Genu*, n. a Knee.  
*Gen-us*, eris, n. a Kind.  
*\*Georgi-us*, i, George.  
*Germ-en*, inis, n. a  
 Sprout.  
*\*Gibber*, a, um, crooked  
 in the Back.  
*\*Gingib-er*, eris, n. Gin-  
 Glaber, smooth. [ger.  
*\*Glaci-es*, ei, f. Ice.  
*Glan-s*, dis, f. an Acorn.  
*\*Glut-en*, inis, n. Glue.  
*Gnarus*, skilful.  
*Grad-us*, ūs, m. a Degree.  
*Grandis*, Great.  
*Grand-o*, inis, f. Hail.  
*Granum*, a Grain.  
*\*Grates*, f. Thanks.  
*Gravis*, Heavy.  
*Gres-us*, ūs, m. a Step.  
*Gre-x*; gis, m. a Flock.  
*\*Gumm-is*, is, f. Gum.  
*Gurg-es*, itis, m. a Whirl-  
 pool.  
*Gutt-a*, ae, f. a Drop.  
*Gutt-ur*, uris, n. a Throat.

## H.

**H**abilis, fit.  
*Haer-es*, edis, m.  
 f. an Hair.

\**Haeref-is*, is, f. Heresy.  
*Heb-es*, etis, dull.  
*Hellu-o*, ōnis, m. a Glut-  
 ton.  
*Herb-a*, ae, f. an Herb.  
*Her-us*, i, m. a Master.  
*\*Hierosolym-a*, orum, Je-  
 rusalem.  
*Hirsutus*, Hairy.  
*Hirud-o*, inis, fem. an  
 Horseleech.  
*Hom-o*, inis, m. f. a  
 Man or Woman.  
*Hon-or*, ōris, m. Honour.  
*Hor-a*, ae, f. an Hour.  
*Hort-us*, i, m. a Garden.  
*\*Hosp-es*, itis, m. f. an  
 Host, or Guest.  
*Host-is*, is, m. f. an E-  
 nemy.  
*Humanus*, Courteous.  
*Hum-us*, i, f. the Ground.

## I.

**I**cter-us, i, m. the  
 Jaundice.  
*\*Ign-is*, is, m. Fire.  
*Illustis*, Famous.  
*Imag-o*, inis, f. an Image.  
*\*Im-ber*, bris, m. a Show-  
 er. [ful.  
*\*Immemor*, -is, unmind-  
*\*Impar*, -is, uneven.  
*Impius*, wicked.  
*\*Imp-os*, otis, unable.  
*\*Impub-is*, e, unripe of  
 Age.  
*Inānis*, empty.  
*Incol-a*, ae, m. f. an  
 Inhabitant.  
*Ind-ex*, icis, m. f. a Dis-  
 coverer.  
*Infan s*, tis, m. f. an In-  
 fant.  
*\*Inficias*, f. a Denial.  
*Ingenium*, Wit.  
*\*Ino-pr*, pis, needy.  
*Infānus*, Mad.  
*Inson-s*, tis, harmless.  
*Integer*, Whole.  
*Interpr-es*, itis, m. f. an  
 Interpreter.

## J.

**J**Anu-a, ae, f. a Gate.  
*Jejunus*, Fasting.  
*\*Jes-us*, u, m. Christ.  
*\*Joc-us*, i, m. a Jest.  
*Jugum*, a Yoke.  
*\*Jumentum*, n. a Beast  
 of Labour,  
*J-us*, ūris, n. a Law.  
*\*Juven-is*, is, m. f. a  
 Young Person.  
*\*Jurisconsult-us*, i, m. a  
 Lawyer.

## L.

**L**acer, a, um, Torn.  
*\*Lacus*, m. a Lake.  
*Lanist-a*, ae, m. a Fencer.  
*Lan-x*, cis, f. a Scale.  
*\*Lap-is*, idis, m. a Stone.  
*\*Laque-ar*, āris, n. an  
 arched Roof.  
*Lat-er*, eris, m. a Brick.  
*Latus*, Broad.  
*Lat-us*, eris, n. a Side.  
*\*Laurus*, f. a Laurel.  
*Laxus*, loose. [der.  
*Left-or*, ōris, m. a Rea-  
*Left-us*, i, m. a Bed.  
*\*Len-s*, tis, f. a Lentil.  
*Lentus*, slow.  
*Le-o*, ōnis, m. a Lion.  
*Lep-us*, oris, m. a Hare.  
*\*Levir*, -i, m. the Hus-  
 band's or Wife's Bro-  
 ther.  
*Levis*, Light.  
*Le-x*, gis, f. a Law.  
*\*Liber*, a, um, free.  
*\*Liber*, i, m. the God of  
 Wine.  
*\*Libert-a*, ae, f. a freed  
 Woman.  
*Liberalis*, Liberal.  
*Liſt-or*, ōris, m. a Ser-  
 jeant.  
*Lig-o*, ōnis, m, a Spade.  
*Lim-ax*, ācis, m. f. a  
 Snail.  
*Lim-en*, inis, n. a Thre-  
 shold.  
*Lino-a*, ae, f. a Line.  
 Lingua



Lingū-a, ae, f. *a Tongue.*  
 Litt-us, oris, n. *a Shore.*  
 \*Loc-us, i, m. *a Place.*  
 \*Lorip-es, edis, crump footed.  
 Lorum, *a Thong.*  
 \*Lucer-es, um, m. *a Roman Tribe.*  
 Lucrum, *Gain.*  
 Lup-us, i, m. *a Wolf.*  
 Luf-us, ūs, m. *Sport.*

## M.

**M** Acer, *lean.*  
 \*Maci-es, ei, f. *Leanness.*  
 Macul-a, ae, f. *a Blot.*  
 \*Macot-is, is, idis, f. *a Lake in the North Part of Scythia.*  
 Magister, i, m. *a Master.*  
 Magn-es, etis, m. *a Loadstone.*  
 \*Magudar-is, is, f. *the Herb Laserpitium.*  
 Mal-us, i, f. *an Apple-tree.* [cl.  
 \*Mantil-e, is, n. *a Tow.*  
 Man-us, us, f. *a Hand.*  
 \*Mar-e, is, n. *the Sea.*  
 Marm-or, oris, n. *Marble.*  
 Ma-s, ris, m. *a Male.*  
 Ma-ter, tris, f. *a Mother.*  
 Mel, lis, n. *Honey.*  
 Mel-o, ōnis, m. *a Melon.*  
 Membrum, *a Limb.*  
 \*Mem-or, oris, *mindful.*  
 Menſ-is, is, m. *a Month.*  
 Mentum, *a Chin.*  
 \*Mephit-is, is, f. *a Damp or Stink of the Earth.*  
 Merc-es, edis, f. *a Reward.* [vest.  
 \*Mess-is, is, f. *the Harvest.*  
 Mess-or, ōris, m. *a Reaper.*  
 Method-us, i, f. *a Method.*  
 Met-us, ūs, m. *Fear.*  
 Mil-es, itis, m. f. *a Soldier.*  
 \*Mille, Sub. } *a Thou.*  
 \*Mille, Adj. } *sand.*

Milv-us, i, m. *a Kite.*  
 Minister, i, mas. *a Servant.*  
 \*Miser-a, um, *miserable.*  
 Mitis, *mild.*  
 Mollis, *soft.*  
 \*Monil-e, is, n. *a Necklace.*  
 Morb-us, i, m. *a Disease.*  
 Mor-s, tis, f. *Death.*  
 Mo-s, ris, m. *a Manner.*  
 Mot-us, us, m. *Motion.*  
 Mucr-o, ōnis, m. *a Point or Nib.*  
 \*Mul-a, ae, f. *a Mule.*  
 \*Malciber, eris, eri, bri, m. *Vulcan.*  
 Muli-er, eris, *a Woman.*  
 Mundus, *Clean.*  
 Mun-us, eris, n. *a Gift.*  
 Mu-s, ris, m. *a Mouse.*  
 Musc-a, ae, f. *a Fly.*  
 Mutus, *dumb.*

## N.

**N** Ac-us, i, m. *a Nose.*  
 \*Nat-a, ae, f. *a Daughter.*  
 Nati-o, ōnis, f. *a Nation.*  
 \*Nav-is, is, f. *a Ship.*  
 Naut-a, ae, m. *a Sailor.*  
 Nebul-o, ōnis, mas. *a Knave.*  
 Nem-us, oris, mas. *a Grove.*  
 Nep-os, ōtis, m. *a Grandson.*  
 \*Neuter, a, um, *neither.*  
 Nex-us, ūs, m. *a Knot.*  
 Niger, *black.*  
 \*Nihil, *nothing.*  
 Nimb-us, i, m. *a Shower.*  
 Nobilis, *noble.*  
 Nom-en, inis, n. *a Name.*  
 Norm-a, ae, f. *a Rule.*  
 Not-a, ae, f. *a Mark.*  
 Novus, *New.*  
 Nub-es, is, f. *a Cloud.*  
 Nudus, *Naked.*  
 \*Nullus, a, um, *none.*  
 \*Nupti-ae, arum, *a Marriage.*

## H

Numer-us, i, m. *a Number.*  
 Nur-us, ūs, *a Daughter in Law.*  
 Nutr-ix, icis, *a Nurse.*  
 Nu-x, cis, f. *a Nut.*

## O.

**O** Ccip-ut, itis, n. *the hinderpart of the Head.*  
 Ocre-a, ae, f. *a Boot.*  
 Ocul-us, i, m. *an Eye.*  
 Od-or, ōris, m. *a Scent.*  
 Officin-a, ae, f. *a Shop.*  
 \*Olivifer, bearing *O-lives.*  
 \*Olympi-a, orum, neut. *Olympic Games.*  
 Omnis, *All.*  
 \*On-us, eris, n. *a Burden.*  
 Onustus, *laden.*  
 Opini-o, ōnis, f. *an Opinion.*  
 \*Opium, *Opium.*  
 \*Opobalsamum, *the Gum of the Balm tree.*  
 Oppidum, *a Town.*  
 \*Orb-is, is, m. *a round Thing.*  
 Ord-o, inis, m. *Order.*  
 Orig-o, inis, f. *an Original.*  
 Orn-us, i, f. *a wild Ash.*  
 \*Orpheus, *the Name of a Poet.*  
 Os, oris, n. *a Mouth.*  
 \*Os, ossis, n. *a Bone.*  
 Ostium, *a Door.*  
 Otiosus, *Idle.*  
 \*Ovil-e, is, n. *a Sheep-fold.*  
 \*Ov-is, is, f. *a Sheep.*

## P.

**P** Agin-a, ae, f. *a Page.*  
 Pallidus, *pale.*  
 Pal-us, ūdis, f. *a Fen.*  
 \*Palustr, *marshy.*  
 \*Papyr-us, i, f. *Paper.*  
 \*Par,

\**Par*, *is*, equal.  
*Parent-s*, *tis*, a Parent.  
*Pari-es*, *etis*, m. the Wall of an House.  
 \**Par-s*, *tis*, f. a Part.  
 \**Part-us*, *us*, m. a Delivery or Birth.  
*Past-or*, *oris*, m. a Shepherd.  
*Pa-ter*, *tris*, a Father.  
 \**Patienti-a*, *ae*, f. Patience.  
*Patulus*, Open.  
 \**Pauc-i*, *ae*, a few.  
*Pav-o*, *onis*, m. a Peacock.  
 \**Pauperi-es*, *ei*, f. Poverty.  
 \**Paup-er*, *eris*, Poor.  
*Peccatum*, Sin.  
*Pect-en*, *inis*, m. a Comb.  
 \**Pec-us*, *udis*, f. Cattle.  
*Pect-us*, *oris*, neut. the Breast.  
 \**Pedest-er*, belonging to a Footman.  
*Pedicul-us*, i. m. a Louse.  
*Ped-es*, *itis*, a Footman.  
 \**Petv-is*, *is*, f. a Bafon.  
 \**Penelop-e*, *es*, Penelope.  
 \**Penis*, m. f. Provision of Victuals.  
*Pe-s*, *dis*, m. a Foot.  
*Petiti-o*, *onis*, f. a Request.  
 \**Phoeb-e*, *es*, Phebe.  
*Pict-or*, *oris*, masc. a Painter.  
*Pile-us*, i, m. a Cap.  
*Pinguis*, Fat.  
 \**Pinus*, m. f. a Pine-tree.  
*Pisc-is*, *is*, m. a Fish.  
 \**Ple-bs*, *bis*, f. the Commonwealth.  
 \**Plu-s*, *ris*, more.  
*Plenus*, full.  
 \**Poem-a*, *atis*, n. a Poem.  
*Poet-a*, *ae*, m. a Poet.  
*Poll-ex*, *icis*, masc. a Thumb.  
*Pond-us*, *eris*, neut. a Weight.  
*Popl-es*, *itis*, m. the Ham.  
 \**Popul-us*, i, masc. the People.

*Portic-us*, *us*, f. a Gallery.  
 \**Port-us*, *us*, m. a Haven.  
*Poti-o*, *onis*, f. a Drink.  
*Pot-us*, *us*, m. Drink.  
*Praed-o*, *onis*, m. a Piracy.  
*Praemium*, a Reward.  
*Praef-es*, *idis*, m. f. a President.  
 \**Presbyter*, i, masc. an Elder.  
 \**Problem-a*, *atis*, n. a Problem.  
*Proc-ax*, *acis*, Impudent.  
 \**Prosper*, a, um, successful.  
*Prun-us*, i, f. a Plum-tree.  
 \**Pubis*, ripe in Years.  
*Puell-a*, *ae*, a Girl.  
 \**Pueriti-a*, *ae*, f. Childhood.  
 \**Puer*, i, a Boy.  
*Pugn-us*, i, m. a Fist.  
 \**Pugil*, *is*, a Champion.  
*Pulcher*, fair.  
 \**Pupp-is*, *is*, f. the Stern of a Ship.  
*Pu-s*, *ris*, n. Snot.  
*Putris*, Rotten.  
*Pyr-us*, i, f, a Pear-tree.

## Q.

**Q**ualis, of what Sort.  
 Quant-us, a, um, how great.  
 \**Querc-us*, *us*, f. an Oak.  
 \**Quest-us*, *us*, masc. a Complaint.  
 \**Qui-es*, *-etis*, f. Rest.  
 \**Quot*,  
 \**Quoten-i*, *ae*, a, } how many.  
 \**Quot-us*, a, um, of what Number.

## R.

**R**Abula, *ae*, masc. a Jangler.  
*Rad-ix*, *icis*, f. a Root.

*Ram-us*, i, m. a Bough.  
*Ran-a*, *ae*, f. a Frog.  
*Rapum*, a Turnep.  
*Rarus*, seldom.  
 \**Rastrum*, a Rake  
*Rati-o*, *onis*, f. Reason.  
 \**Rav-is*, *is*, f. hoarseness.  
*Rem-us*, i, m. an Oar.  
 \**Re-s*, *ei*, f. a Thing.  
*Rectus*, straight.  
 \**Respublica*, f. the Commonwealth.  
 \**Rest-is*, *is*, f. a Rope.  
 \**Ret-e*, *is*, n. a Net.  
*Re-x*, *gis*, a King.  
*Ris-us*, *us*, m. Laughter.  
*Rit-us*, *us*, masc. a Ceremony.  
*Rob-ur*, *oris*, n. an Oak.  
*Robustus*, strong.  
*Ros-a*, *ae*, f. a Rose.  
*Rotundus*, round.  
*Ruber*, red.  
*Rudis*, ignorant.  
 \**Ru-s*, *ris*, n. the Country.

## S.

**S**acer, Holy.  
*Sacerd-os*, *otis*, 'm. f. a Priest,  
 \**Salvi-a*, *ae*, f. Sage.  
 \**Saluber*, wholesome.  
*Salt-us*, *us*, m. a Leap.  
*Sal-us*, *utis*, f. Health.  
*Sambuc-us*, i, f. an Elder-tree.  
 \**Samn-is*, *itis*, a Samnite.  
*Sanctus*, Holy.  
 \**Sangu-is*, *inis*, m. Blood.  
*Sanus*, Sound.  
 \**Sapphir-us*, i, f. a Sapphire.  
*Sartag-o*, *inis*, f. a Frying Pan.  
*Satell-es*, *itis*, m. a Life-guard Man.  
*Satrap-a*, *ae*, m. a Peer.  
 \**Satu-r*, *ra*, rum, full.  
*Scaber*, rough.  
*Schol-a*, *ae*, f. a School.  
 Scopol

Scopul-us, i, m. *a Rock.*

\*Scort-um, i, neut. *a Whore.*

Scrib-a, ae, m. *a Scribe.*

Script-or, óris, m. *a Writer.*

Scurum, *a Shield.*

\*Secur-is, is, f. *an Axe or Hatchet.*

Seculum, *an Age.*

\*Sedit-e, is, n. *a Stool.*

\*Seg-es, etis, f. *standing Corn.*

Sem-en, inis, n. *Seed.*

\*Semen-tis, is, f. *Seed time.*

Senat-or, óris, m. *a Senator.*

\*Sen-ex, is, m. f. *an old Person.*

Sens-us, us, m. *Sense.*

Sent-is, is, m. *a Thorn.*

Ser-a, ae, f. *a Lock.*

Serm-o, ónis, m. *a Discourse.*

Siccus, *Dry.*

Signum, *a Sign.*

Similis, *like.*

\*Sinap-is, is, f. *Mustard.*

\*Singul-i, ae, a, every.

Sin-us, ús, m. *a Bosom.*

\*Sit-is, is, f. *Thirst.*

\*Socer, i, *a Father in Law.*

Sodal-is, is, m. f. *a Companion.*

So-l, lis, m. *the Sun.*

\*Solus, *alone.*

Somn-us, i, m. *Sleep.*

Sor-ex, icis, m. *a Rat.*

\*Sosp-es, itis, *safe.*

\*Spec-us, ús, m. f. *a Den.*

\*Sp-es, ei, f. *Hope.*

Sterilis, *Barren.*

Stell-a, ae, f. *a Star.*

\*Strigil-is, is, f. *a Curry-Comb.*

Suavis, *sweet scented.*

Sulc-us, i, m. *a Furrow.*

Sumpt-us, ús, m. *Charge.*

Superbus, *proud.*

\*Superst-es, itis, *a Survivor.*

\*Supelle-x, etilis, fem. *Household-Stuff.*

\*Suppl-ex, icis, *Suppliant.*

Su-s, is, m. f. *a Boar or Sow.*

\*Sylvi-us, i, the Son of *Aeneas.*

\*Sylvest-er, *woody.*

\*Synod-us, i, f. *an Assembly.*

\*Syrt-is, is, f. *a Quick-sand.*

## T.

**T** Alis, *such.*

Tardus, *slow.*

Taur-us, i, *a Bull.*

Tax-ús, i, f. *a Yew-tree.*

Telum, *a Dart.*

\*Temp-us, oris, n. *Time.*

\*Tener, *tender.*

Tenuis, *slender.*

Tergum, *a Back.*

\*Terni, ae, a, by three and three.

Test-a, ae, f. *a Shell.*

Test-is, is, m. f. *a Witness.*

\*Thom-as, ae, *Thomas.*

\*Tiberis, *a River in Italy.*

Tibial-e, is, n. *a Stocking.*

Titul-us, i, m. *a Title.*

Tog-a, ae, f. *a Gown.*

\*Tonitru, n. *Thunder.*

Tonf-or, óris, m. *a Barber.*

\*Torcul-ar, áris, n. *a Wine Press.*

Torr-is, is, m. *a Fire-brand.*

\*Totus, *the whole.*

Tra-bs, bis, f. *a Beam.*

\*Trib-us, ús, f. *a Tribe or Stock.*

Tristis, *sad.*

\*Triticum, *Wheat.*

Turb-o, inis, m. *a Whirlwind.*

Turpis, *filthy.*

\*Turr-is, is, f. *a Tower.*

\*Tuss-is, is, f. *a Cough.*

Turt-ur, uris, m. *a Turtle.*

Tutus, *Safe.*

Tyr-o, ónis, m. *a Beginner.*

## U.

**U**B-er, eris, *fruitful.*

Ulc-us, eris, n. *a Boil.*

\*Ullus, *Any.*

Ulm-us, i, f. *an Elm.*

Umbr-a, ae, f. *a Shadow.*

Umbrosus, *shady.*

Unguentum, *an Ointment.*

\*Ungu-is, is, m. *a Nail.*

Unicus, *Only.*

Uni-o, ónis, m. *a Pearl.*

\*Un-us, a, um, *one.*

Urbanus, *courteous.*

Urce-us, i, m. *a Pitcher.*

Urs-us, i, m. *a Bear.*

\*Uter, a, um, *whether.*

\*Uterlibet, *which of the two one will.*

\*Uterque, *both.*

\*Utervis, *which one will.*

Utilis, *useful.*

Uv-a, ae, f. *a Grape.*

Ux-or, óris, *a Wife.*

## V.

**V**Acuus, *Empty.*

Vann-us, i, f. *a Fan for Corn.*

\*Va-s, sis, n. *a Vessel.*

Vat-es, is, m. f. *a Prophet.*

\*Vect-is, is, m. *a Bar.*

Vell-us, eris, n. *a Fleece.*

Velum, *a Sail.*

Vel-ox, ócis, *Swift.*

Ven-a, ae, f. *a Vein.*

Venalis, *to be sold.*

Ven-tér, tris, m. *a Belly.*

Vent-us, i, m. *the Wind.*

Verb-er, eris, n. *a Stripe.*

Verbum, *a Word.*

Verm-is, is, m. *a Worm.*

Vern-a, ae, m. fem. *a Slave.*



Verf-us, us, m. <i>a Verse.</i>	Vic-us, i, m. <i>a Street.</i>	Viridis, <i>Green.</i>
*Veru, a Spit.	*Vigil. watchful.	*V-is, is, f. Strength,
Verus, true.	Vim-en, inis, n. <i>a Twig.</i>	Force.
†Vesp-er, eris, mas. the	Vind-ex, icis, m. f. <i>a</i>	Visi-o, onis, f. <i>a Sight.</i>
Evening.	Revenger.	Vivus, <i>Alive.</i>
Vest-is, is, f. <i>a Garment.</i>	Viol-a, ae, f. <i>a Violet.</i>	Volupt-as, atis, f. <i>Plea-</i>
*Vet-us, eris, old.	Vi-r, ri, <i>a Man.</i>	sure.
Viat-or, oris, m. <i>a Tra-</i>	*Virgili-us, i, <i>Virgil.</i>	*Volucer, Swift winged.
veller.	*Virgifer, bearing a	*Vulg-us, i, m. n. the
Vib-ex, icis, f. <i>the Mark</i>	Rod.	Common People.
<i>of a Stripe.</i>	Virg-o, inis, <i>a Maid.</i>	

## Exercise XXV.

SUBSTANTIVES and ADJECTIVES to be declined together, and agree in Gender in all the Cases of both Numbers.

1. P Oet-a, ae, m.	doctus,	<i>a learned Poet.</i>
2. Domin-a, ae, f.	formosus,	<i>a handsome Lady.</i>
3. Angul-us, i, m.	angustus,	<i>a narrow Corner.</i>
4. Fraxin-us, i, f.	cavus,	<i>a hollow Ash-tree.</i>
5. Scut-um, i, n.	rotundus,	<i>a round Shield.</i>
6. Call-is, is, m.	rectus,	<i>a straight Path.</i>
7. Av-is, is, f.	rarus,	<i>a rare Bird.</i>
8. Monil-e, is, n.	novus,	<i>a new Necklace.</i>
9. Art-us, ūs, m.	frigidus,	<i>a cold Limb.</i>
10. Portic-us, ūs, f.	longus,	<i>a long Gallery.</i>
11. Cornu, n.	curvus,	<i>a crooked Horn.</i>
12. Di-es, ei, m.	festus,	<i>a festival Day.</i>
13. Satrap-a, ae, m.	liberalis,	<i>a generous Nobleman.</i>
14. Puell-a, ae, f.	prosper,	<i>a fortunate Girl.</i>
15. Magister, i, m.	eruditus,	<i>a learned Master.</i>
16. Method-us, i, f.	brevis,	<i>a short Method.</i>
17. Membr-um, i, n.	integer,	<i>a whole Limb.</i>
18. Lap-is, idis, m.	rotundus,	<i>a round Stone.</i>
19. Arb-or, oris, f.	humilis,	<i>a low Tree.</i>
20. Suil-e, is, n.	turpis,	<i>a filthy Hog-Sty.</i>
21. Sump-tus, ūs, m.	aequalis,	<i>an equal Charge.</i>
22. Man-us, ūs, f.	dexter,	<i>the right Hand.</i>
23. Genu, n.	flexus,	<i>a bended Knee.</i>
24. Faci-es, ei, f.	formosus,	<i>a handsome Face.</i>
25. Naut-a, ae, m.	aud-ax, acis,	<i>a bold Sailer.</i>
26. Gemm-a, ae, f.	venalis,	<i>a Jewel to be sold.</i>
27. Fucr, i, m.	aeger,	<i>a sick Boy.</i>
28. Mal-us, i, f.	sylvester,	<i>a Crab Tree,</i>
29. Bell-um, i, n.	crudelis,	<i>a cruel War.</i>
30. Pict-or, oris, m.	peritus,	<i>a skilful Painter.</i>
31. Opini-o, onis, f.	melior,	<i>a better Opinion.</i>
32. Calc-ar, aris, n.	acer,	<i>a sharp Spur.</i>
33. Mot-us, ūs, m.	repen-s, tis,	<i>a sudden Motion.</i>

34. Querc-

- |                           |               |                        |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 34. Querc-us, ūs, f.      | tenuis,       | a slender Oak.         |
| 35. Genu.                 | omnis,        | every Knee.            |
| 36. R-es, ei, f.          | facer,        | a holy Thing.          |
| 37. Scrib-a, ae, m.       | doctior,      | a more learned Scribe. |
| 38. Uv-a, ae, f.          | Recen-s, tis, | a fresh Grape.         |
| 39. Liber, i, m.          | lacer,        | a torn Book.           |
| 40. Method-us, i, f.      | brevior,      | a shorter Method.      |
| 41. Prandium, n.          | saluber,      | a wholesom Dinner.     |
| 42. Le-o, onis, m.        | pinguis,      | a fat Lion.            |
| 43. V-ox, ocis, f.        | sonorus,      | a loud Voice.          |
| 44. Ru-s, ris, n.         | jucundus,     | a pleasant Country.    |
| 45. Arc-us, ūs, m.        | fragilis,     | a brittle Bow.         |
| 46. An-us, ūs, f.         | demen-s, tis, | a mad old Woman.       |
| 47. Cornu,                | vet-us, eris, | an old Horn.           |
| 48. Planiti-es, ei, f.    | sterilis,     | a barren Plain.        |
| 49. Lix-a, ae, m.         | piger,        | a lazy Scullion.       |
| 50. Mus-a, ae, f.         | melior,       | a better Song.         |
| 51. Asin-us, i, m.        | deformis,     | an ugly Ass.           |
| 52. Col-us, i, f.         | alter.        | another Distaff.       |
| 53. Regn-um, i, m.        | feli-x, cis,  | a happy Kingdom.       |
| 54. Gig-as, antis, m.     | ingen-s, tis, | a huge Giant.          |
| 55. Nav-is, is, f.        | vet-us, eris, | an old Ship.           |
| 56. Flum-en, inis, n.     | placidus,     | a gentle Stream.       |
| 57. Fruct-us, ūs, m.      | amarus,       | bitter Fruit.          |
| 58. Di-es, ei, m.         | quadraginta,  | forty Days.            |
| 59. Aper. i, m.           | fero-x, cis,  | a fierce Boar.         |
| 60. Oppid-um, i, n.       | minor,        | a less Town.           |
| 61. Vent-er, ris, m.      | satur,        | a full Belly.          |
| 62. Nub-es, is, f.        | niger,        | a black Cloud.         |
| 63. Aequ-or, oris, n.     | placidus,     | a calm Sea.            |
| 64. Pom-um, i, n.         | quatuor,      | four Apples.           |
| 65. Mel, lis, n.          | dulcis,       | sweet Honey.           |
| 66. Volum-en, inis, n.    | utilis,       | a useful Book.         |
| 67. On-us, eris, n.       | ingen-s, tis, | a large Burden.        |
| 68. Altar-e, is, n.       | facer,        | an holy Altar.         |
| 69. Tot Pign-us, oris, n. | colendus,     | so many Pawns.         |
| 70. Ager, i, m.           | armatus,      | a Field to be tilled.  |
| 71. Hom-o, inis,          | candidus,     | an armed Man.          |
| 72. Man-us, us, f.        | unicus,       | a white Hand.          |
| 73. Fili-us, i, m.        | recens,       | an only Son.           |
| 74. Case-us, i, m.        | substantivus, | new Cheese.            |
| 75. Nom-en, inis, n.      | activus,      | a Noun Substantive.    |
| 76. Verb-um, i, n.        | celeberrimus, | a Verb Active.         |
| 77. Urb-s, is, f.         |               | a most famous City.    |



## XXVI. Exercise on Page 18, 19, 20, 21.

Write each of the following Latin Verbs in its proper Mood, Tense, Number, and Person, according to the English annexed.

INDICATIVE MOOD, INDICATIVE MOOD,  
Present Tense. Future Tense.

**I** Accuse, accuso.  
Thou abandonest, abdicō.  
He abstains, abstineo.  
We acquit, absolvo.  
Ye mark, animadvertō.  
They compass about, ambio.  
We do present, exhibeo.  
I am called, voco.  
They cry like an Infant, vagio.  
Thou art decked, orno.  
Thou hast, habeo.  
It is carried, veho.  
Ye put on, induo.  
We are bitten, mordeo.  
It doth hang over, impendo.  
Ye are bound, vincio.  
I do condemn, damno.  
They are deceived, fallo.  
She hears, audio.

1. **I** will walk, ambulo. 1.  
1. Thou wilt want, egeo. 2.  
2. He shall break down, diruo. 3.  
3. We will breath, anhelo. 1.  
3. Ye shall know, scio. 4.  
4. They sh. run up and down, discurreo. 3.  
2. Ye will be hungry, esurio. 4.  
1. I shall be tormented, torqueo. 2.  
4. It will yelp, gannio. 4.  
1. Thou shalt be taken, capio. 3.  
2. We shall desert, desero. 3.  
3. He will be hurt, laedo. 3.  
3. She shall mingle, misceo. 2.  
2. We shall be sent, mitto. 3.  
3. I shall mistake, erro. 1.  
4. Ye will be lamented, ploro. 1.  
1. Thou wilt hurt, noceo. 2.  
3. They shall be seasoned, condio. 4.  
4. They shall leap for Joy, gestio. 4.  
Ye will light upon, offendo. 3.

INDICATIVE MOOD,  
Imperfect Tense.

**I** did keep, custodio. 4.  
Thou didst attend, attendo. 3.  
He built, aedifico. 1.  
We pulled away, avello. 3.  
Ye did drink, bibo. 3.  
They ran together, concurreo. 3.  
It did lie along, jaceo. 2.  
I was nourished, nutrio. 4.  
Ye suffered Punishment, luo. 3.  
Thou wast kept, servo. 1.  
I did appoint, instituo. 3.  
She was sent, mitto. 3.  
We lay hid, lateo. 2.  
We were commanded, jubeo. 2.  
Thou didst dedicate, dico. 1.  
Ye were governed, gubernō. 1.  
They defined, definio. 4.  
They were shorn, tondeo. 2.  
He read, lego. 3.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD,  
Present Tense.

**I** F I attempt, si attento. 1.  
Thou mayst fulfil, compleo. 2.  
He may hearken, ausculto. 1.  
Altho' we thirst, quamvis sitio. 4.  
When ye eat, cum edo. 3.  
I wish they would shorten, utinam brevio. 1.  
What thou doest, quid ago. 3.  
I may be taken, capio. 3.  
Till I return, dum redeo. 4.  
Thou mayst be derided, derideo. 2.  
As if we understood, quasi intelligo. 3.  
He can be clothed, amicio. 4.  
They can find, invenio. 4.  
If we be beaten, si verberō. 1.  
Ye should refuse, recuso. 1.  
I wish ye would speak, utinam loquor. 3.  
That he may speak, ut dico. 3.  
When they are taken, cum prehendo. 3.

SUB-



## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD,

*Imperfect Tense.*

<b>I</b> might kick, <i>calcitro</i> .	1.
When thou bought'st, <i>cum emo</i> .	3.
Altho' he heard, <i>quamvis audio</i> .	4.
We could blot out, <i>deleo</i> .	2.
If ye pulled out, <i>si eruo</i> .	3.
They would lull asleep, <i>sopio</i> .	4.
Should we not do it, <i>Annon facio?</i>	3.
I should be commanded, <i>Jubeo</i> .	2.
Wouldst not thou think, <i>nonne puto?</i>	1.
Thou might'st be delivered, <i>libero</i> .	1.
Seeing he did not know, <i>cum nescio</i> .	4.
It could be seen, <i>video</i> .	2.
Would they believe? <i>An credo?</i>	3.
That we were not hurt, <i>ne laedo</i> .	3.
Would'st thou suffer it? <i>num sino?</i>	3.
Altho' ye be taught, <i>etiamsi doceo</i> .	2.
I would take care, <i>curo</i> .	1.
Would they be chosen, <i>an eligo</i> .	3.
If they should reckon up, <i>si enumero</i> .	1.
I wish I were in Health, <i>utinam valeo</i> .	2.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<b>L</b> ET me read, <i>lego</i> .	3.
Distribute thou, <i>distribuo</i> .	3.
Let him approach, <i>appropinquo</i> .	1.
Let us teach, <i>doceo</i> .	2.
Hinder ye, <i>cohibeo</i> .	2.
Let them bury, <i>sepelio</i> .	4.
Let it grunt, <i>grunnio</i> .	4.
Let me be heard, <i>audio</i> .	4.
Let us shew, <i>ostendo</i> .	3.
Be thou loosed, <i>solvo</i> .	3.
I may love, <i>amo</i> .	1.
Let it be digged, <i>fodio</i> .	3.
Let them neigh, <i>hinnio</i> .	4.
Let us be rated, <i>censeo</i> .	2.
She may hinder, <i>impedio</i> .	4.
Be ye blessed, <i>beo</i> .	1.
Impart thou, <i>impertio</i> .	4.
Nourish ye, <i>alo</i> .	3.
Let them be covered, <i>tego</i> .	3.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Perfect Tense.*

<b>I</b> have punished, <i>punio</i> .	4.
Thou hast applied, <i>adhibeo</i> .	2.
He hath appeared, <i>appareo</i> .	2.
We have levelled, <i>aequo</i> .	1.

Ye [have] esteemed, <i>aestimo</i> .	1.
They appointed, <i>constituo</i> .	3.
We presented, <i>dono</i> .	1.
I have been kept, <i>custodio</i> .	4.
Thou hast mingled, <i>misceo</i> .	2.
Thou hast been bought, <i>emo</i> .	3.
Ye did know, <i>scio</i> .	4.
It was appointed, <i>constituo</i> .	3.
I read, <i>lego</i> .	3.
We have been defended, <i>defendo</i> .	3.
He taught, <i>doceo</i> .	2.
Ye have been heard, <i>audio</i> .	4.
They devoured, <i>voro</i> .	1.
They were advised, <i>admoneo</i> .	2.

## INDICATIVE MOOD,

*Pluperfect Tense.*

<b>I</b> had defended, <i>defendo</i> .	3.
Thou had'st served, <i>servio</i> .	4.
He had payed, <i>dependo</i> .	3.
We had come down, <i>descendo</i> .	3.
Ye had mistrusted, <i>diffido</i> .	3.
They had washed away, <i>diluo</i> .	3.
They affirmed, <i>affirmo</i> .	1.
I had been visited, <i>viso</i> .	3.
We crushed, <i>comminuo</i> .	3.
Thou had'st been affrighted, <i>terreo</i> .	2.
He warned, <i>moneo</i> .	2.
It had been plowed, <i>aro</i> .	1.
I had instructed, <i>erudio</i> .	4.
We had been exhorted, <i>hortor</i> .	1.
Ye hardened, <i>duro</i> .	1.
Ye had followed, <i>sector</i> .	1.
Thou overwhelmed'st, <i>obruo</i> .	3.
They had exhorted, <i>hortor</i> .	1.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Perfect Tense.*

<b>I</b> should have chastised, <i>castigo</i> .	1.
Thou may'st have deserved, <i>demereo</i> .	2.
Altho' he brushed away, <i>licet everro</i> .	3.
We should have established, <i>stabilio</i> .	4.
I wish ye [have] pleased, <i>utinam placeo</i> .	2.
Tho' they [have] concealed, <i>etiamsi celo</i> .	1.
Ye might provoke, <i>cito</i> .	1.
If I have delayed, <i>si cunctor</i> .	1.
They would halt, <i>claudico</i> .	1.
Thou shouldst have lodged, <i>diversor</i> .	1.
I should choose, <i>opto</i> .	1.

*He might have imitated, imitor.* 1.  
*We would study, studeo.* 2.  
*We should be mistaken, erro.* 1.  
*Left he should have suffered, ne fero,* 3.  
*Ye should have been visited, viso,* 3.  
*Thou may'st have called, voco.* 1.  
*They might have been heard, audio.* 4.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, Future Tense.

**I***F I [shall] torment, si crucio.* 1.  
*When I shall have determined, cum constituo.* 3.  
*If thou [shalt] ask, si rogo.* 1.  
*When he hath [shall have] unfolded, ubi evolvo.* 3.  
*We shall obtain, impetro.* 1.  
*Ye will find, invenio.* 4.  
*Till they [shall] have united, donec unio.* 4.  
*If I shall be set down, si noto.* 1.  
*Thou wilt escape, effugio.* 3.  
*When thou shalt have been appointed, cum constituo.* 3.  
*I will hear, audio.* 4.  
*He shall have been warned, moneo.* 2.  
*When ye have thought, cum cogito.* 1.  
*We shall have been loved, amo.* 1.  
*When they trim, cum perpolio.* 4.  
*Ye will be tormented, crucio,* 1.  
*Ye will consider, perpendo.* 3.

*When they have been esteemed, cum habeo.* 2.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, Pluperfect Tense.

**B***Ecause I had overturned, quod evertito.* 3.  
*If thou hadst [should'st have] restrained, si cohibeo.* 2.  
*Who should detain, qui detineo.* 2.  
*If we had coughed, si tussio.* 4.  
*Ye should have thought, cogito.* 1.  
*They might have coloured, coloro.* 1.  
*He ought to have called, voco.* 1.  
*I should have been appointed, constituo.* 3.  
*When they had fortified, cum munio.* 4.  
*If thou had'st been hindred, si impedio.* 4.  
*I could have heard, audio.* 4.  
*When he had been troubled, cum turbo.* 1.  
*If ye asked [should ask] si rogo.* 1.  
*I wish we had wandered, utinam vagor.* 1.  
*Thou should'st have advised, moneo.* 2.  
*Ye should have been forbid, prohibeo.* 2.  
*I wish we had obeyed, utinam pareo.* 2.  
*They might have been read, lego.* 3.

## Exercise XXVII.

Give the *English* of the following Verbs.

**A** Cusabam. Custodiam. Puniveramus. Defende. Descenderis. Discurrat. Calcitravissim. Evolvam. Perpenderis. Custodirem. Absolvebatis. Attendant. Adhibuerant. Dependito. Affirmavero. Esuris. Emisser. Rogabitis. Univerim. Cohibuiamus. Defenderet. Abstinebat. Edificet. Servi. Serviverimus. Miscemus. Cohibuisseis. Inveniemus. Impetraveritis. Admoneremus. Ambiebas, Lateamus. Aequaveram. Affirmate. Apparuerint. Sepelivissent. Detinebis. Tussivit. Constitueratis. Docetote. Detinuerimus. Cogitavistis. Duranto. Errant. Citavissimus. Muniverit. Concurrere. Verberaretis. Induebantur. Gubernata fuerat. Ornare. Cruciatu fuerit. Notabimini. Cogitatae fuerint. Lecti fuere. Rogarer. Audiebamini. Constituti fuerant. Notator. Conditu fuerint. Impertiantur. Notatus fuisset. Capietur. Constitutum fuit. Invenirentur. Habebatur. Servemur. Docti fueratis. Bibuntur. Docere. Torquebimur. Erudita fuisti. Damnabar. Mordeantur. Custoditus fueras. Tondemini. Visus fuero. Recusatur. Custoditi fuissimus. Mittentur. Eruta fuerit. Instituta fuerunt. Audire. Fallar. Impediuntur. Sectatus fuisset. Vinciare. Vocamini. Hortati fuissetis. Jubebitur. Completi fueritis. Loqueretur.

F I N I S.



